Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1826. No. 1895.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Vestry of ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, on Saturday the 30th Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
JAMES CLOW,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 28th Instant,

A CASE of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin.

A Case of Men's plated Hats, and a Case of Men's coarse ditto.

Several bags of Beer Corks, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Single Poled Tent.

Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
Manilla Cheroots.
PRICE Rs. 4-2-0
PER HUNDRED.
Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

THE first part of Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, of the Western Side of India, containing Six beautifully colored Engravings, published by Ackerman.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

The subjects are, a Scene in Bombay; Approach of the Monsoon, Bombay Harbour; the Shaking Minarets, Ahmedabad; Ancient Temple at Hulwud; the Rajah of Cutch with his Vassals, Mountains of Aboo in Guzerat.

Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE LANCASHIRE
HAMS,
PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
TANDEM CART
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1,000
Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LIGHT
BENGAL BUILT
DENNET
NEARLY NEW
PRICE Rs. 700.
Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE FOLLOWING
CHINA GOODS
JUST IMPORTED
VIZ.

LACQUERED Small Oval, round & Square Tables, Work Tables, Portable Desks, Snuff Boxes, Waiters, Bottle Stands &c.

Knotwood and Rosewood Portable Desks.

Ivory Fans, Card Cases, Parasol Sticks, Pincushions, Needle and Netting Case's, Whist Counters, &c.

Sandlewood Fans and Card Cases, Tortoiseshell Combs and Snuff Boxes.

Gauze and Sattin Gown pieces, Crape Scarfs, Shawls and Tippets.

Camlet and Crape, Coats and Jackets.

Souchong Tea, per 10 Catty Box	Rs.	9
Hyson Ditto Ditto, ...	"	17
Sugar Candy per ½ Tub	"	9

Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT NEW
LONDON BUILT
PHAETON,
AND SINGLE HARNESS
JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE Rs. 1,800.
ALSO

Chariot Harness per Set,	Rs. 400 & 450
Buggy Ditto.	125 & 140

Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
For February, March April, May and June,
PRICE Rs. 5 PER NUMBER.
Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW PUBLICATION,

BEING a short, easy and correct method for WORKING LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, with the Table.

PRICE Rs. 3.

Meadows Street, 27th Sept. 1826.

LOTTERY.

PROPOSED for the disposal of sundry original PICTURES from Italy, of the old School, and an elegant French Alabaster 115-day Clock, at their invoice cost, being Rupees 2,920, to be divided into 73 numbers at 40 Rupees per number and to consist of Six Prizes, viz.

1st. Prize—The decapitated Head of St. John, by Leonarde de Vinci, ...	Rs.	1,760
2d. do.—An Elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, by Breguet and Sons.....	"	410
3d. do.—A Landscape, by Dectcher, ...	"	300
4th. do.—Two portraits, viz. St. Cicelia by Giogion, and An Unknown, by Francisco Bouvin, ...	"	200
5th. do.—Fruit,—by Fiammingo, and A Madona, from the School of Corregio, ...	"	150
6th. do.—A lot of eight other Pictures, by various masters, ...	"	100

As soon as the Lottery may be filled up and the money collected, due notice will be given, when the drawing will take place, at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS'S Auction Rooms, where there is a Book for the reception of the names of Subscribers.

Gentlemen at the Outstations desirous of taking numbers, are requested to signify the same to their Agents.

Bombay, 27th Sept, 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 30th instant.

An Invoice of handsome English-made Shawls, Black, White, and Scarlet &c. imported on the late arrivals.

Bombay, 27th September 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

A FEW three and six dozen Cases of very fine OLD SHERRY (Brown and Pale) from William Morrice of London just imported per RECOVERY.

PRICE Rs. 30 per dozen quarts
" 16 per dozen pints

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1826

Advertisement.

MESSRS. JS. COCKBURN AND CO. having found it necessary, in consequence of the great encouragement, which their NEW HOUSE OF AGENCY has received, to engage larger and more commodious Premises, take the earliest opportunity of announcing to their friends in India, that they have removed their Establishment from No. 15. *Great St. Helens*, to No. 7. *Devonshire Square*, which may hereafter be considered as their permanent place of business.

MESSRS. C. and Co. avail themselves of this occasion to acknowledge their warm and grateful thanks, for the great confidence, which has been already reposed in them, and to assure their friends and all Gentlemen, who may hereafter favour them with their Commissions, that their utmost exertions shall be put forth to give entire satisfaction in all matters with which they may entrusted.

No. 7. Devonshire Square,
LONDON 5th JUNE 1826.

TO BE LET
UNFURNISHED,

ALL the Upper part of that very commodious DWELLING HOUSE known by the name of the Bombay Hotel, Situate and being in Apollo Street, together with the back yard and buildings therein.

The House may be seen and particulars known by Application to Mr. CRESSLEMAN at Mr. McVEIGH'S Bakery.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1826.

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA
THE

BERWICK,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
John M. Eitbeck,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Calcutta, direct, on or about the 1ST Proximo.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1826.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE CROWN
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
John Baird,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock direct in the course of next week, & has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 27th September 1826.

Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

RECOVERY,
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to London, on the 15th November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP

BOYNE,
BURTHEN 450 TONS,
D. Miller,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Proximo.

For plans of her accommodations and further particulars, apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
Britannia A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen and further particulars learnt, on Application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

No. 257 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. Laing, of the 21st Regiment N. I. a Cadet of the season of 1810, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 5th instant.

No. 258 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

11th Regiment N. I.

Ensign R. Shortreed to be Lieutenant, vice J. S. T. Rebenack deceased.—Date of rank 5th September 1826.

Ensign C. G. Calland to be Lieutenant, vice D. L. Victor deceased.—Do. do.

19th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Hancock, to be Capt., and Ensign D. Graham to be Lieutenant, in succession to M'Intire deceased.—Date of rank 30th August 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1826.

No. 259 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

20th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Charles Shirt to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkes deceased.—Date of rank 5th Sept. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1826.

No. 260 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to sanction an augmentation to the army under this Presidency, by the conversion of two of the Extra Battalions into Regiments of the Line, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the 1st and 2d Extra Battalions be in future designated the 25th and 26th Regiments of Native Infantry, respectively, and the following promotions and removals are accordingly ordered, to have effect from the 8th instant.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonels E. W. Shuldam and John Mayne, to be Lieutenant Colonels Commandant on the augmentation.—Date of rank 8th September 1826.

Senior Majors W. H. Stanley and J. J. Preston to be Lieutenant Colonels, vice Shuldham and Mayne promoted—Do do.

Senior Majors C. W. Ellwood and Charles Whitehill to be Lieutenant Colonels on the augmentation—Do do.

1st European Regiment.

Ensign John Stirling to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. Crozier removed to the 26th Regiment.

Ensign T. G. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice A. Ore removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

2d European Regiment.

Senior Captain James Sheriff to be Major, Lieutenant C. W. Watkins to be Captain, and Ensign G. C. Pulling to be Lieutenant, in succession to J. J. Preston promoted.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Edward Steuart to be Captain, and Ensign Henry Stiles to be Lieutenant, in succession to G. C. Taylor removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Senior Capt. J. B. Dunsterville to be Major Lieut. T. R. Bilamore to be Capt. and Ensign Richard Stark to be Lieut. in succession to Joseph Brown removed to the 25th Regt.—Do. do.

Ensign A. C. Heighington to be Lieut. vice H. C. Teasdale removed to the 25th Regt. N. I. —Do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieut. C. F. Elderton to be Captain, and Ensign John Hallett to be Lieut. in succession to J. Hancock removed to the 25th Regt. N. I. —Do. do.

Ensign John Wright to be Lieut. vice, H. Stephenson removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

4th Regiment N. I.

Ensign F. C. Holls to be Lieut. vice T. H. Ottley removed to the 26th Regt.—Do. do.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. Unwin to be Lieutenant, vice H. Spencer removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do do.

6th Regiment N. I

Ensign G. J. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice J. B. M. Gillanders removed to the 25th Regt. —Do. do.

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Graham Lloyd to be Captain, and Ensign Geo. Richardson to be Lieutenant, in succession to J. B. Seely removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Edward Dumaresq to be Captain, and Ensign W. C. Manesty to be Lieutenant, in succession to T. Marshall removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

9th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain R. W. Flemming to be Major, Lieutenant R. Meldrum to be Captain, and Ensign J. B. Bellasis to be Lieutenant, in succession to C. W. Ellwood promoted.—Do. Do.

Lieutenant John A. Crosby to be Captain, and Ensign Wm. Purves to be Lieutenant, in succession to S. Powell removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

Ensign M. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice G. Smith removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

10th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain A. G. Rigby to be Major, Lieutenant E. Hallum to be Captain, and Ensign Geo. Wilson to be Lieutenant, in succession to C. Whitehill promoted.—Do. Do.

Ensign H. Aston to be Lieutenant vice G. Wilson removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

11th Regiment N. I.

Ensign James Whitmore to be Lieutenant, vice T. R. Gordon removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Thomas Maughan to be Lieutenant, vice F. Fortune removed to the 26th Regiment. —Do. Do.

13th Regiment N. I.

Ensign J. C. Carpenter to be Lieutenant vice G. Tollemache removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

15th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Edward Pearson to be Major, Lieutenant John Saunders to be Captain, and Ensign J. F. Forster to be Lieutenant in succession to W. H. Stanley promoted.—Do. do.

Ensign J. Chesshyre, to be Lieutenant, vice B. McMahon, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign John Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice G. Macan removed to the 25th Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

16th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Samuel Landon to be Lieutenant vice H. Hopkins, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Sterling, to be Captain, and Ensign G. Johnson to be Lieutenant, in succession to P. W. Pedlar removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign A. Goldie to be Lieutenant vice C. C. Rebenack removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. H. M. Luyken to be Captain, and Ensign D. Davidson to be Lieutenant, in succession to M. Soppitt removed to the 26th Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. D. Cruikshank to be Lieutenant, vice C. J. F. Pottinger, removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

20th Regiment N. I.

Ensign S. C. Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice J. Munt, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

21st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Laing to be Captain on the augmentation, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign James Holland to be Lieutenant, vice J. Laing, removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

22d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. W. Smith to be Captain, and Ensign George Pope to be Lieutenant, in succession to A. Grafton, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

23d Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain in the Line R. Barnwell to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. Scott to be Captain, and Ensign B. W. Gantier to be Lieutenant, in succession to R. Barnwell, promoted, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign P. T. French to be Lieutenant, vice A. Woodburn, removed to the 25th Regiment,—

24th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenont T. M. Bailie to be Captain, and Ensign J. C. Anderson to be Lieutenant, in succession to W. Ogilvie removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

The 25th and 26th Regiments are to be Officered as follows.

25th Regiment N. I.		*26th Regiment N. I.*	
Major.		Major.	
J. Brown		R. Barnwell	
Captains.		Captains.	
1	P. W. Pedlar	1	M. Soppitt
2	A. Grafton	2	W. Ogilvie
3	J. Hancock	3	S. Powell,
4	J. B. Seely	4	G. C. Taylor,
5	F. Marshall.	5	J. Laing.
Lieutenants.		Lieutenants.	
1	B. Mc'Mahon,	1	G. Smith,
2	H. Spencer,	2	W. W. Dowell,
3	H. C. Teasdale.	3	C. C. Rebenack,
4	H. Hopkins,	4	F. R. Gordon,
5	G. Macan,	5	F. Fortune,
6	H. Stephenson,	6	T. H. Ottley,
7	A. Woodburn,	7	R. J. Crozier,
8	A. Ore,	8	C. J. Pottinger,
9	J. Munt,	9	J. B. Gillanders,
10	G. Tollemache	10	G. Wilson,
Ensigns,		Ensigns,	
1	G. Clarkson,	1	E. H. Ramsey,
2	H. H. Doherty	2	C. S. Thomas.
3	F. D. Bagshawe.	3	Vacant.
4	Vacant.	4	
5		5	

As the principles on which the preceding promotions and removals have been made differ materially from the rules hitherto observed on such occasions, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army the following detail of the system acted on in the present instance.

1st. The two Senior Lieut Colonels are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels Commandant.

2d. The two Senior Majors are promoted to Lieutenant Colonels in succession to the above, and the two next Seniors to the same rank, for the augmentation.

3d. The promotion of Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, in succession to the foregoing, being in strict conformity to the usage of the Service.

4th. The promotions of the two Senior Captains on the gradation list to Majorities for the augmentation, and the consequent regimental promotions in succession.

5th. The posting of Majors to the new Regiments by selection of one out of the Majors in those corps whose Senior Captains have been made Majors for the augmentation, with reference to the standing in the line of the next Captain of the same Regiment.

6th. The transfers of Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns have been calculated on the principle lately acted upon by the Supreme Government viz. that the removing officers if requisite in the class they may happen to be in their old corps, if by such removal they can be placed higher up in the same class for succession to a Majority; and also of allowing the Brevet rank of Captain conferred on Subalterns of 15 years standing, its full operation in Selecting for transfer to a new Regiment, without reference to the date of the last Regiment commission of an Officer who has been previously promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet.

Back rank will not be granted to Officers removed to any of the new Regiments, in consequence of Casualties in their former Corps not known to Government on the date of promulgating the final Orders of Promotion, and Postings; and on the same principle the Old Regiments will not be entitled to the advantage of any Casualty of an Officer removed, such Casualty is to be filled up from the date of occurrence in the Corps to which the Officer may be removed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt such Subsidiary arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the above Orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1826.

No. 261 of 1826,—The rank of the undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to the Regiment of Artillery, and dates of Commission assigned them as follows.

	Rank as 2d Lieut.	*as 1st Lieut.*
Thos. Wm. Hickes	16th Dec. 1825.	3d June 1826
J. Ed. Scott Waring	—Ditto,	Ditto,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR SIR,

The subject of these few lines is so very interesting that no apology is required in bringing it to the notice of those professing to be members of the church of Christ.—The British in India are well known for their humanity and the sums received from this countr are conspicuous in the list of charitable subscriptions,—Yet we have on a late occasion been unmindful of our duty, I allude to the case of our unfortunate Brethren in Greece. By the Proclamation of the King in Council, we are prohibited from affording aid to either party, either in Men or Military-stores. It is however to be doubted whether these principles are strictly acted up to. At all events there can be no objection in our affording pecuniary assistance to the Greeks, who have been obliged to leave their country,—Missoloughie which so nobly resisted the attacks of the Turks, has at length been taken by storm, many families will no doubt be compelled to seek an asylum from their foes—I therefore propose that a subscription be set on foot in behalf of the Greek Refuges, for I am confident when once the sea is broken, the stream of sympathy will quickly flow throughout India.—I hope you will excuse these hasty remarks, and trusting the cause of humanity will find a more able advocate.

I remain
SIR
A CONSTANT READER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND

To the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle.

SIR.—I have just perused with great satisfaction in the *Hurkaru* of the 10th instant, a proposal for a Military Retiring Fund. The advantage of such a scheme is so manifestly obvious, that I am surprised it has not been more frequently agitated, and some measures taken to consolidate a plan for submission to the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Such a measure, however, can only be effected in Calcutta, where the numerous Staff Artillery and Troops at Barrackpore offer a larger body of Officers than any other station, and I hope that among those enjoying the benefit of good Staff appointments in Calcutta, there are some who will remember that hundreds of their comrades are not equally fortunate, and are subject to every viscissitude of climate, and loss from change of Stations, &c. There are many who elated by the recent changes, give not a thought to the future, but let any rational mind reflect for a moment on the causes which have led to the unprecedented promotion in the higher grades of the Service, and he will be convinced that there must be a limit to it; and that hereafter to casualties alone in the higher ranks can we look for promotion. In a service like ours, where promotion depends entirely on the retirement or death of those above us, it appears to me, that it would be most equitable to give Retiring Pensions for length of *service*, without any reference to the Rank of the Individual. I am myself a Cadet of 1805, third Captain in my Regiment, the Major of which has not been many months promoted, consequently I cannot possibly hope for a Majority under 10 years, by that time, I shall have served the Hon'ble Company twenty eight years, and may, if I choose, retire on a Pension from them, of near £300 per annum. There are members, however, who would willingly retire much sooner, but the difference, between the Pension of Captain and Major (nearly £210) is an insuperable bar. I would for one willingly retire from the service, whenever I have completed my twenty two years actual service, but as I shall only then be entitled to my Pension as a Captain, I must still toil on five or six years more to attain the Major's Pension.

A Fund therefore enabling such Officers as wished it to revisit their native country, and retire from the Service, would be a dicided benefit to both Seniors or Juniors in the Service. To the former whose views are bounded by a moderate competency, it would seem the enjoyment of their Native Land for the remainder of their lives, and to the latter it would hold out the certainty of regular steady yearly promotion, independent of chance casualties. I should propose therefore the following scale of Pensions:

For all Officers who have actually served,		22 yrs.	£160 per ann.
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	24....	170 „
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	26....	180 „
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	28....	190 „
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	30....	200 „
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	32....	210 „

The amount to be raised by a per centage on Monthly Allowances, if by this means 5 Lacs of Rupees were raised per annum throughout the service, from 20 to 25 Officers might every year retire from the service.

Scale of Per-centage calculated by the rate of Infant's Allowances:

97	Lieut.-Cols. at 10 pr. ct. per mens. on Allowance	per annum	Rs. 162,960
97	Majors.....	8 per ct. do.	do. 72,168
485	Captains.....	6 per ct. do.	do. 157,140
1070	Lieutenants.....	4 per ct. do.	do. 256,800
485	Ensigns.....	2 per ct. do.	do. 23,280
15	Supg. Surgeons..	8 per ct. do.	do. 21,600
100	Surgeons.....	6 per ct. do.	do. 43,200
160	Assistant ditto...	4 per ct. do.	do. 23040
		Total.....	760,188

This would be the amount supposing the whole Service under the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, willing to subscribe but allowing only three-fourths to Subscribe, it would leave Sicca Rupees 570,141. The sum thus raised might be disposed of two ways either in Annual Pensions agreeably to the proposed scale No. I, or in specific sums, for each period of Service, waiving all claim to the Pension from the Fund. As the Fund have a right to expect that lapses will take place among the Pensioners and the Fund be thereby gradually enriched and enabled, consequently every succeeding year to increase the number of retiring Pensioners; the sums granted in lieu of Pensions must be proportioned accordingly

To all officers who have served	22 Yrs.	£2,200	
Ditto..... ditto.....	24	2,400	
Ditto..... ditto.....	26	2,600	
Ditto..... ditto.....	28	2,800	
Ditto..... ditto.....	30	3,000	
Ditto..... ditto.....	32	3,200	

All Officers accepting the benefit of the Fund and retiring from the Service, would have to pay off their Arrear of Subscription, as for instance, supposing the Fund established and a Captain who has actually served 22 years in India, wishes to retire on the Government Pension of his rank, he would have to pay his Arrears say as an

Ensign, for	4 years.....	Rs....	192
Lieutenant	10 „		1200
Captain	8 „		2592
	Total Rs.		3984

which would entitle him to a Pension of £160 per annum in addition to the £180 which as a Captain he receives from the Hon'ble Company.

Such is the trifling sacrifice we should each have to make to ensure us at the end of twenty two years service, an addition of £160 per annum to our income, and I sincerely hope some abler pen than mine will take up the subject & propose its discussion among the Members of the present Military Fund, which is an excellent Institution, but totally distinct from this in its object.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE MILITARY FUND.

Upper Provinces, Aug. 21, 1826.

P. S. Or perhaps if the Annual sum deducted from our Allowances was made over to Government, the Honorable Court would agree to give Pensions for length of service without reference to Rank, which would be equally beneficial to them as to every individual in the service and to the Honorable Court, it would be beneficial as it would every year put in their possession a principal sum of six or seven Lacs of Rupees: and to the *Service* it would at the end of twenty-two years secure the option of retiring on a competency which no private economy would realize.

Say for	22	years Service,	£300	per	annum.
"	24	"	340	"	
"	26	"	360	"	
"	28	"	380	"	
"	30	"	400	"	
"	32	"	450	"	

S. M. F.

[*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 6.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Altho' on second thoughts we have declined inserting LUDAWHISKY'S *Letter, not however from any idea that the subject of which he treats is by any means exhausted, but from an apprehension that our readers are tired of it; we shall notwithstanding be always most happy to hear from him and to give publicity to his entertaining productions whenever our space will permit.*

Y. has been received, but as it does not in our opinion throw any additional light upon the subject, we have declined inserting it.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta. 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras.. 31.... Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

The arrivals since our last have been the Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader) James Garnock Commander from Liverpool, the 21st May the Barque Providence, John Warchope, Commander from Sydney the 20th July; and the Ship Recovery (Free Trader) H. Chapma, Commander from London,—Left Spithead on the 23d May, and the Isle of France the 6th Sept.

Passengers per Dorothy.—Mrs. Dunbabin, Mrs. Boyd; Capt. Dunbabin; and Assistant Surgeon Boyd.

Ditto per Barque Providence.—Mr. W. Messiter.

Do. per Recovery, as given in last Gazette.

The above arrivals have not of course added any thing additional to our stock of news received by the Hannah, the list of departures will be found in the usual place.

We are given to understand that the Brig Sarah, Peter Milne, Commander will positively sail from this for England on the 1st proximo, and that letters to be forwarded by her will be received

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either at the Post office, or at the office of Jehangheer and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee.

In the Government Orders of to-days Gazette, a considerable augmentation to the Army will be observeable; and we most heartily congratulate our Military Friends on the promotion that must necessarily follow, to a number of young aspirants, who had no doubt long ere this come to the conclusion that *Dame Fortune* had forgotten their interests, and placed them on the nether bar of her wheel.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. H. Daubabin, 22d Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. James Boyde.
Ensign John Gerrard, 45th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Jacob, Artillery.
Ensign Horna, 29th Regt.
Supg. Surg. Robt. Eckford.
Surg. G. A. Stuart.
Asst. Surg. Wm. Rowland.
Cade Mr. Bellasis, Infantry.
Cadet J. E. Fackney, Do.
Cadet A. Morison, Do.
Capt. Goodiff.
Cadet A. Thomas, Do.
Surg. M. Hewill.
Lieut. Wroughton, 3d Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Major W. Roome, 29th Regt. N. I.
Major R. W. Flemming, 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 19th, Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader,) James Greenock, Commander from Liverpool, 21st May.

21th. Barque Providence, John Wanchope, Commander from Sydney, 20th July.

25th, Ship Recovery, (Free Trader) H. Chapman, Commander from London, Left Spithead 23d May, Isle of France 6th Sept.

PASSENGERS PER DOROTHY.—Mrs. Dunbabin, Mrs. Boyd, Capt. Dunbabin, Mr. Jas. Boyd, Surgeon.

PER BARQUE PROVIDENCE.—Mr. W. Messiter.

PER RECOVERY.—Lieut. Col. Thomas, Lieut. Col. Place, Capt. Clarke and Lady, Capt. Goodiff and Lady, Mr. Rowland, and Lady, Dr. Hewitt, Dr. Stuart, Lieut. Johnsor, Lieut. Jacob.—*Cadets* Thomas, Bellasis, Morison.—*Ensign* Horne,—Mr. Mill, Mr. Blane.—*Cadet* Fakeney.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 20th Brig Theodore, A. Langlois, Commander to Madras.

21st The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Comd. to Persian Gulph.

22d French Ship Maxico, J. Villenueve, Commander to Manilla.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Moro Castle for London,
Crown for Ditto.
Sarah for Ditto.
Good Success for China.
Cornwallis for Ditto.
Berwick for Calcutta.
French.—LaMarie Magdaleine for Malabar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 5, Ship Mediterranean, J. Stephen, from Ceylon 24th August—French Brig La Ninon, L. Liger, from Bordeaux 19th April and Bourbon 1st August.

PASSENGER PER MEDITERRANEAN:—Captain Ashmore, Country Service.

PER FRENCH BRIG LA NINON:—Mr. P. L. Courtez, Merchant.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY:—Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for Rangoon—Brig Helen, J. Crawley, for Rangoon—Ship North Briton, J. Richmond, for Liverpool—Portuguese Ship Twenty-sixth February, P. J. Bramo, for Rio de Janeiro—French Ship Victorine, Pellerin, for Bourbon.

The Bombay Merchant gone to sea on the 4th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, SEPTEMBER 5, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—John Munro and Providence, inward-bound, remain—Brig Colonel Young on her way to Town—Mediterranean and Nipon passed up.

KEDGEREE:—Circassian, Marquis of Lansdown, and Elizabeth, outward-bound, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships Sir David Scott, (for Singapore and China, in 8 or 10 days) Lady Melville, Dunira, and Thames.

SAUGOR:—H. C. Ship George the Fourth, and Golconda, outward-bound, remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9, H. M. Ship Athol, J. A. Murray, from Trincomalee; do. Ship Britannia, C. Lamb, from Cape of Good Hope 19th July; 11, Brig Phœnix, P. H. Cliffe, from Mergui, 8th August; 12, Ship Lady Holland, S. Snell, from London 27th April and Madeira 23d May; 13, H. C. Brig Palinurus, W. Rose, from Bombay 31st August.

14, H. M. Ship Hind, Captain Ferneaux, from Trincomalie.

DEPARTURES.—September 9, Ship Britannia, C. Lamb, for Calcutta; 10, H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, C. E. Mangles, for Calcutta; 11, Ship Duke of Bedford, M. Parsons, for Calcutta.

13, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. Bremer, for Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Athol, Captain J. A. Murray, for Trincomile.

14, H. C. Ship Price Regent, Captain Henry Hosmers, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Clyde, Captain Munro, for England.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th of August, Mrs. Pievrepont Gardiner, of a Daughter.

On the 10th Instant, at the Residency Nagpore, the Lady of Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th August, the infant daughter of Elizabeth Annabella, and Lieut. W. Pievrepont Gardiner aged 16 hours.

At Nagpore, on the 3d Sept. Elizabeth Annabella, wife of Lieut. W. Pievrepont Gardiners, 2d Madras European Regt. and eldest daughter of William Wynne, Esq. Peniarth Menoneth-shire North Wales, aged 21 years most deeply lamented.

On the 7th instant, at Surat, Mrs. Maria Ormond, relict of the Assistant Surgeon Ormond.

On the 20th Instent, of fever, Mr. John Elliot Campbell, aged 36 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 2d September, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. John Vandenberg, to Mrs. Dorret, Widow of the late Mr. Anthony Dorret.

At Calcutta, on the 24th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. Samuel Search, to Mrs. Jane Townsend.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 3d September, the Lady of Mr. Charles Hutchins, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 27th August, the Lady of Captain Holmes, 7th Native Infantry of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 3d September, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Wilkinson, Commanding the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Hameerpore, North Bundelcund, on the 23d August, the Lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mr. Thomas Cytano, aged 49 years.

The Society of this station will long deplore the recent loss of one of its most esteemed and valued members; another mournful proof of life's instability! for the mortal career of the lamented Captain Charles Smith, of the Artillery, was closed at Dum-Dum, on the 30th August, in the strength and vigour of life, and after only a few days illness.

At Patna, on the 27th July, the infant Son of Dr. R. M. M. Thomson.

At Patna, on Monday, the 28th August, Mary Ellen, the eldest Daughter of Dr. R. M. M. Thomson, aged 4 years, 4 months and 5 days.

At Dinapore, on the evening of the 29th August, Elizabeth, the Wife of Lieutenant William Foley, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Gauzeepore, on the 14th August, Mr. Thomas Forth, Apothecary of the Honorable Company's Service, and attached to His Majesty's 44th Regiment, aged 37 years.

At Benares, on Friday, the 25th August, Amelia, the infant Daughter of M. J. Tierney, Esq. of the Civil Service aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Malacca, on the 4th July, Lieutenant J. W. Colquhoun, of the 32d Bengal Native Infantry; Son of Colonel, and Nephew of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, N. B.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church, on Saturday the 9th Instant, by the Reverend W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel T. H. SMITH, Commanding 7th Regt. N. I. to FRANCES ANN, youngest daughter of the late HUGH ATKINS, Esq. of the Aird, Inverness-shire.

At Bangalore, on the 17th August, by the Reverend R. A. DENTON, Lieut. and Quarter Master F. CHALMERS, 22d Regt. N. I. to Miss MARIANNE SMITH.

On the 31st August, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. ROY, Senior Chaplain, EDWARD HUGHES, Esq. of the H. C. Madras Military Establishment, to MARY SOPHIA, Daughter of C. W. STEER, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

By Special License, at St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday the 6th Sept. by the Revd. T. LEWIS, M. A. Mr. J. P. BARTELS, of the Honourable the Governor's Band to Miss ELEANOR BIBLE.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 8th Sept. the Lady of EDWARD GORDON, of Myrtle Grove, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Arcot, on the 6th Sept. the wife of Mr. Sub-Asst. Surgeon J. HALL, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 10th Sept. Mr. RICHARD ARCHIBALD, Troop Quarter Master of the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, aged 36 years; leaving a disconsolate Widow and four small children to deplore his irreparable loss.

He lived Respected,
And died Regretted,

At the Presidency on the 12th Sept. the infant son of Lieut. STEPHEN PRESCOTT, of the 5th Regiment N. I. aged one year and sixteen days.

On the 9th September at Bengalore, ESTHER, the wife of Mr. G. BRASHER, aged 47 years.

On Sunday the 10th Sept. FRANCIS, the infant Son of Mr. Sub-Conductor F. COMBERFORD, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

On Monday the 11th Sept. Mr. W. DUBIERR, Trumpet Major of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	SEPTEMBER 6, 1826.	SELL.
27 0	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	26 0
0 12	per Cent. Loan, Discr.	1 0
prem 4	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Discr.	Par.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 7 0
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 0 a 2 Ms.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 a 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5400 to 5200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	209 0
Sovereigns,	each ditto	10 6
Guineas,	ditto, ditto	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	18 0

On a former occasion, when adverting to the results of our improved intercourse with the Burmese, we give insertion to characteristic notices of some of the principal persons of the Court of Ava: we have since been favoured with more particular sketches of the royal family, as well as of the chief officers of government, with which our readers will probably be amused.

The *King* is mild, good natured, and obliging, impatient of restraint, and incapable of close application. He is playful in his manners, addicted to favouritism, but fickle in his attachments: devoted to his queen, and wholly subject to her influence. He is fond of spectacles, theatrical performances, elephant-catching and boat-races. He is not bigoted to his religion, but complies occasionally with its forms. Although usually gentle, he is subject to sudden gusts of passion, which, though transient, are not unfrequently fatal to the objects that have excited them. He is possessed of moderate natural talent, but is quick in catching an idea, forming an opinion, and giving a decision. He is partial to Europeans, desirous of encouraging an intercourse with them, and of benefiting the country by their skill and science. He is rather unfavorable to Mohammedans, and not influenced by the Bauddha priests, but a great patron of Brahmans—a firm believer in judicial astrology, magic, and alchemy, and a very great dabbler in experiments professing to discover the means of promoting vigour, and prolonging life.

The *Queen*, having been elevated from an inferior rank, is very tenacious of her dignity: she is haughty and implacable—a woman of talent, but avaricious, and bigotedly attached to the religion of Buddha. Although imperious, her manners are not devoid of grace, and she is capable of assuming an amiable and condescending deportment. She is by no means well disposed towards Europeans, nor pleased with the favour which the king is inclined to shew them.

The *Heir Apparent* is a fine boy of about twelve years of age: he is the son of a former queen, deceased. Notwithstanding his youth, he feels his importance, and governs his officers and dependants with very manlike authority. He is shrewd, sprightly, and active and promises well, if not spoil it by the servility of his adherents, and the habits of an eastern court.

The Princess *Su*, is the only daughter of his majesty, and is the child of the present queen: she is four of five years of age, the idol of her parents, and in every respect a spoilt child.

The *Queen's Aunt* is an inmate of the palace, and a very confidential and important personage; much cannot be said in her favour; she has all the defects of an humble origin aggravated by the sense of influence, and unvarnished by the assumption of manners dignified or courteous.

The *Queen's Brother* is a character still more important; his title is that of *Great Prince*, and it is not insignificant. He is the Superintendant of the Privy Council. Acting Public Minister of State, and a sort of factotum to the king. His character is not dissimilar from his sister's, but his person possesses no attractions, and his manners are repulsive and austere. He does not want capacity for conducting public business after the Burmese fashion, and his cruelty, which is one of his characteristics, is probably of use to him in this respect. He is full of illiberal and narrow-minded prejudices, and consequently no friend to foreigners.

His wife, the *Princess of Salen*, is a smart active little woman, and has considerable influence with her husband and the queen. Ladies are no cyphers at the court of Ava.

The *Queen's Brother-in-Law*, was the last Viceroy of Rangoon: he is said to have laboured as a common Cooly before the elavation of his wife's sister to royalty. It is no marvel therefore, that he is not very brilliant, but he is a good natured easy man, and wholly governed by the creatures about him. The king has no great respect for him, but he has the support of the queen: however, he holds no office, nor was he employed during the war.

The daughter of the last mentioned personage by the queen's sister, who is dead, is entitled the *Princess of Mek-ka-rā*, and is a lady of great influence at court. She is a prodigious favourite with both king and queen, to whom she utters her sentiments without reserve. She is supposed not to be very scrupulous in her conduct, but this may be only Burman scandal. At all events, she is a very interesting woman, shrewd, sensible, witty, and high spirited. It is said that she will probably be made a queen, but we do not profess to understand how queens are made at Ava.

The Prince of *Mek-ka-rā* is uncle to the king: he is a great metaphysican, and deep in ecclesiastical interests.

The Brother of the king, whom we call the Prince of *Sarawadi*, more properly *Thā-ra-wa-tee*, is better known to Europeans than most of the members of the court, as he has always shewn a favourable leaning towards them, and has had several in his employ. He does not seem to have benefited by the intercourse, as he is addicted to gambling and various profligate habits. In other respects he resembles the king, his brother, being good natured and playful.

The *Princesses* of *Toung-gnue*, *Pugan*, and *Shewadoung* are the Sisters of the king: the elder, who, according to the Burman custom, is unmarried, is a woman of considerable talent—the second, who is married to the Prince of Pugan, is also possessed of abilities, and is smart and high spirited: but is addicted to some unlady-like habits, as chewing opium and smoking tobacco. The third, is married to her half-brother, Prince *Myen-zain*, and is an amiable character, though of rather juvenile propensities.

The *Queen Mother* is the second wife of the present king's father, and is a kind, charitable motherly old woman, something of a devotee, but not intolerant.

The *Prince of Myen-zain* and Prince *Kodau-oo*, are sons of the queen mother, and half-brothers of the king. The first is subject to a paralytic affection, on which account he is not admitted into the palace—he is amiable and intelligent, and partial to Europeans. The second is not much known, but he is expected to rise in consequence, by his marriage with the daughter of the queen's brother.

The Princes of *Rambya* (Ramree,) and *Thandira* (Sandowy, are half-brothers of the king by inferior mothers—they are not unlike the king in disposition, and are great favourities at court. They were both much employed during the war.

All these, with the exception perhaps of the queen's brother-in-law, are considered of the blood royal, and are privileged to use gilt umbrellas.

[*The Govt. Gaz. August 24.*

MADRAS.

We have at length, the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the long expected H. C. Ship ROSE, Captain Thos. Marquis, from London the 27th of May.

The following is a list of her numerous Passengers.

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. J. Stokes, Mrs. Taylor, Miss J. M. Babington, Miss Sarah Clint, Miss J. James, George Garrow, Esq. Civil Service, W. R. Taylor, Esq. Civil Service,—Captain MacDonald, N. I. Mr. R. Cathcart, Writer, Lieutenant M. Anderson, H. M. 30th Regt. Ensign H. Mouney, J. T. M. Burton, Esq. Lieutenant F. Thornbury, Lieutenant B. Clarke, Lieut. R. Barton, Ensign E. W. Dickson, Ensign T. H. Johnson—Messrs. J. W. Coates, Thomas Pinder, H. T. Cook, J. Campbell, J. J. Sherwood, John Dougal, J. L. Trapaud, Cadets—*Children*: Master C. W. Taylor, and Miss G. Taylor.

FOR BENGAL.—Mrs. Colonel Beaumgardt, Mrs. Mary Tickell, Miss Sarah Tickell, Miss Mary Kier, Lieutenant Colonel Beaumgardt, H. M. 31st Regiment, F. T. Hall, Esq. Merchant, Firm of Palmer and Co. Revd. J. J. Tucker, Chaplain, Mr. P. T. Robertson, Merchant, Mr. John Whittam, Merchant, Mr. J. Davidson, Assistant Surgeon. Messrs. James Gordon, R. Tickell, C. E. Mills, F. Biddulph, Thos. Wheeler, W. Dolland and E. S. Bacon, Cadets, and Mr. Barclay Free Mariner,

[*Madras Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 16.*

EUROPE.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—JUNE 1.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Fifty-third Anniversary of the London Branch of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in the Highlands, and Islands of Scotland, was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Hall. The Parent Institution commenced in 1701, and its exertions at first were limited to the Scotch metropolis; but, after the Union between England and Scotland, the sphere of its action was greatly extended, and even reached the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where its exertions were chiefly called for. The establishment of the Branch Society of London very materially contributed to increase the benefits of the Institution, which has at this moment under its care more than 20,000 children. The Directors, this year, have called the public attention to the fact, that the recent diminution of interest on Funded property, and the reduction of rents, &c. &c. have so materially impaired the permanent revenue of this National Charity, as to render immediate and extensive additional public support the only alternative to preclude the suppression of several of the Society's most important establishments. In this difficulty, therefore, they most earnestly implore that munificent aid, of which the Charity is so peculiarly deserving, and most anxiously entreat for it that assistance, which alone can preserve to the rising generation its inestimable blessings, and transmit unimpaired to posterity the invaluable legacy of their ancestors' beneficence.

Sir Peter Lawrie and the Stewards entered, preceded by a Bag-piper in military uniform.

Sir Peter then took the Chair, and apologized for the absence of the Duke of Sussex, who was prevented by indisposition from presiding at the Meeting. He had been presiding but a short time before at the Society of Arts, and had caught an indisposition which made it almost impossible for him to attend; and when the Meeting recollected that this was only the second time the illustrious Duke had disappointed them, they would readily be persuaded that it could be no trival cause which prevented his attendance. The Duke of Sussex had received this Society as a legacy from an illustrious Brother; and among the many Societies whose interests his Royal Highness was anxious to promote, there was none more dear to him than this Society. They would naturally regret the absence of the illustrious Duke,

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

LONDON LYRICS.

The Poet of Fashion.

His book is successful, he's steep'd in renown,
His lyric effusions have tickled the town:
Dukes, dowagers, dandies, are eager to trace
The fountain of verse in the verse-maker's face:
While, proud as Apollo, with peers *tête à tête*,
From Monday to Saturday dining off plate,
His heart full of hope, and his head full of gain,
The Poet of Fashion dines out in Park-lane.

Now lean-jointured widows, who seldom draw corks,
Whose tea-spoons do duty for knives and for forks,
Send forth, vellum-cover'd, a six o'clock card,
And get up a dinner to peep at the bard:
Veal, sweetbread, boil'd chickens, and tongue, crown the cloth,
And soup *à la reine*, little better than broth:
While, past his meridian, but still with some heat,
The Poet of Fashion dines out in Sloane-street.

Enroll'd in the tribe who subsist by their wits,
Remember'd by starts, and forgotten by fits,
Now artists and actors the bard ling engage
To squib in the journals, and write for the stage.
Now soup *á la reine* bends the knee to ox-cheek,
And chickens and tongue bow to bubble and squeak—
While still in translation employ'd by "The Row,"
The Poet of Fashion dines out in Soho.

Push'd down from Parnassus to Phlegethon's brink,
Toss'd, torn, and trunk-lining, but still with some ink,
Now squab city misses their albums expand,
And woo the worn rhymer for "something off-hand;"
No longer with stilted effrontery fraught,
Bucklersbury now seeks what St. James's once sought,—
And—(oh what a classical haunt for a bard!)—
The Poet of Fashion dines out in Barge-yard

(Continued from the Third Page.)

and he was afraid they would regret it the more, when they found that the Stewards had persuaded him (Sir Peter) to take the Chair.

After dinner, '*Non Nobis, Domine*,' was sung in excellent style by Messrs. Broadhurst, Taylor, &c. and the usual toasts—"The King," the "Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Family," the "Army and Navy," were given, and received with the customary honours.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the "Health of the Duke of Sussex," which was received with the greatest applause.

Song, by Mr. Broadhurst (and loudly applauded) 'Charlie over the water.'

The CHAIRMAN then rose to give some account of the nature of the Institution, and in doing this, he claimed their indulgence, as he had not been before aware that he was to have presided at the Meeting. He then stated the origin of the Society in 1701, and that it was the first in this country to send out Missionaries to America, and other quarters; that it had soon been discovered that its labours were most essentially wanted in the North and North-West of Scotland; that not less than two-thirds of the population of these countries had been without the blessings of education; and that, even lately, 50 persons remained without the rite of Baptism on account of the ignorance of their parents. This state of things formed a curious contrast to the condition of the people in most of the Lowlands of Scotland, particularly in East Lothian, his own native district, in which, within the circumference of every four miles, there was a Circulating Library, which afforded reading to all at 7s. per annum, and for nothing to those who could not afford to pay that sum. The Highlands of Scotland were poor, but it had been said by those well acquainted with them, that the children might be tolerably educated in two years, one year for Gaelic, and another year for the English; and, supposing this to be correct, the education of each individual would not cost more than ten shillings. Now, gratitude demanded that they should confer this small boon on the Highlanders; for it ought to be recollected that they had often hurled the enemy from our gates; and would do it again, if kindly treated. They had never been conquered; and it would be as easy to level their mountains as to conquer them by force; but they might readily be conquered by kindness. When he looked around him, he saw that, even in the distant climes of India, their situation had not escaped attention; and he recommended that, in the manner of the Highland scholars, each should bring a peat in his pocket; and these, being placed in a heap together, would make a comfortable fire to warm us all. It ought to be recollected that the object of their schools was not merely to promote the temporal prosperity, but also the eternal glory and happiness of the people. He concluded by, "Prosperity to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge."

The humorous song of 'The Suit at Law,' by Mr. Taylor.

"If you're fond of pure vexation,
And sweet procrastination—
Why then you're in a fine situation
To begin a Suit at Law!" &c.

The CHAIRMAN then remarked that they felt a great want of Vice-Presidents at present, all having at this busy time gone about their own affairs; but he saw one present who had never abandoned them since he had come to reside in this country; and he proposed "the health of Mr. Downie, of Appin."

Mr. DOWNIE returned thanks, and stated, that after having resided for the summer months of fifteen years in the heart of the Highlands, he could bear ample testimony to the good that had been done by the Society; for he had seen multitudes of boys going about with their bibles and testaments under their arms, not one of which books they would have seen, were it not for the exertions of this institution.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomson) then read the Report, and regretted the absence of several persons who had been prevented from attending by other avocations. He paid a very handsome tribute of gratitude to the memory of two of their most efficient members, Alexander Biddell, Esq. and Sir A. Macdonald. They were men truly worthy of being had in everlasting remembrance, on account of their sterling worth; for, as the Bard had said,

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
"The man's the gowd, for a' that."

He then, after reading the amount of donations by several individuals, stated, that Mr. Biddell had left them a legacy of one hundred pounds [applause].

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, "The health of Mr. Thos. Wilson, and Prosperity to the City of London." That city supported a great number of Charitable Institutions, and Mr. Wilson was one of their most zealous promoters.

Mr. WILSON returned thanks, and said, that when he saw the Princes of the Blood so earnestly promoting the interests of Public Charities, he had thought it his duty, considering the situation in which he had been placed, to give them every countenance in his power.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, "The healths of the Sheriffs, Crowder and Kelly.

Mr. Sheriff CROWDER returned thanks; and stated that the Sheriffs had hitherto done their duty, to the best of their power. They were now to enter upon a new path which they had not hitherto tried; but he hoped they would acquit themselves well there also. Whatever want of ability there might be, there would at least be no want of zeal, impartiality, and integrity.

Mr. Sheriff KELLY also returned thanks, and dwelt upon the great advantages of education in preserving youth from crime.

"The health of the Rev. Dr. Crombie, of Mr. Hume, and the other Collectors," being given,

The Rev. Dr. CROMBIE returned thanks, and denied what had been objected to this country, that they could never promote any charity without the stimulus of a dinner. In disproof of that taunting reproach, he referred to the great exertions now making in favour of the distressed manufacturers. A dinner at least promoted kind and liberal feelings, and no charity better deserved the support of every Scothman than this. They had been charged with nationality; but nationality was not improper, except when it was unjust. There had existed a man of of the name of Dennis, who claimed not only all the good plays which had been performed in his time; but at length even claimed the thunder. But, however, it was natural for men not only to love the people, but even the scenes of inanimate nature in their native country. There could be no fraud in this charity. Education taught a person to feel that he was a man; and if he felt as a man, he could not be a slave. Education, especially religious education, was most valuable to the poor man; for if he lost every thing else, he would then, at least, have the benefit of religious education.

Mr. HUME begged to propose a toast, which he would preface by one or two observations. Formerly they had valuable institutions in Scotland for promoting education, which they wanted in England. But within the last 20 years circumstances had changed. The English Clergy of the establishment, as well as the Dissenters had vied with each other in promoting education. It had been remarked, that the people of the North carried with them all over the world the sobriety, honesty, and attention, which were the result of an early good education, and of the example of the Scottish Clergy, which had taught the people to think as well as to read. But he was rather afraid that the North had been of late rather losing ground in comparison with the south, and he therefore recommended the most strenuous exertions. He highly respected the Honourable Gentleman on the right hand of the Chairman (Downie), for his zeal in the promotion of education in Scotland, however he might differ with him in other things. Within the last century, this Institution had done a vast deal of good; and it gave no education generally, that was beyond the station in life of the learner; although he saw no reason why extraordinary genius in all ranks should not have fair play; nor why, as the late Mr. Sheridan had expressed it, the poor man should not be allowed, to think that he was educating his son for a Lord Chancellor. He concluded by proposing "the Health of the Chairman," who required no apology for his conduct in the chair; and he would only add, that the example of Sir Peter Laurie ought to be followed by all Scotchmen, in promoting charitable institutions.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and mentioned, that some blind and lame Chelsea pensioners had not long ago gone to the Highlands, and had got married; the lasses loving them for the dangers they had passed, and they loving the lasses for that they did pity them [a laugh]. The children of these marriages would be educated out of the charities of this Institution.

"The health of Mr. Traut," was then proposed, and that Gentleman returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN said, that although he was forbidden by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), he must propose "his health" [drunk with loud applause].

Mr. HUME said, that if he had forbidden it, his speech had had the same effect with his Hon. Friend that his speeches usually had elsewhere. He was always proud of the approbation of his countrymen, when he really thought he deserved it; and that approbation would animate him to further exertions.

Mr. DOWNIE then proposed "The Health of the Ladies," of whom there was a great number in the galleries; and upon this being drunk with great applause, he himself sung the song of 'Maggy Lauder' with great force and humour.

The Meeting soon after separated.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—June 2.

ELECTION OF WESTMINSTER.

A Meeting of several of the Electors of Westminster took place last night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in pursuance of a Resolution agreed to at a former Meeting, held on Tuesday last, of which the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird was Chairman. The object of the Meeting was, to consider the propriety of nominating Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. as Representatives of Westminster in the ensuing Parliament. The Chair was taken by Mr. Thomas De Vear, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—1. That for many years previous to 1807, the representation of Westminster was divided between the then two great political factions, to the total exclusion of the electors from all fair choice of representatives. That at length, in 1807, ashamed of the degraded state to which they were reduced, a number of electors resolved to nominate Sir Francis Burdett, and to conduct his election on principles of perfect independence. They knew that they had selected a man who could neither be cajoled nor bribed, nor intimidated—that he was a sincere advocate for a full, fair, free, equal, and frequently chosen representation of the people, and to their honour he was elected at the comparatively trifling expence of 781*l.* the whole of which was defrayed from the voluntary subscriptions of the friends of Parliamentary Reform.

2. That, guided by the same principle, the perseverance of the electors was, in 1820, crowned with complete success, and Mr. Hobhouse was triumphantly associated with Sir F. Burdett.

3. That to the want of a fair and equal Representation of the People, in the Commons House of Parliament, the nation owes all the evils which afflict it, in whatever shape they may at different times appear; and that nothing but a fair and equal Representation of the People can remove those evils, or prevent their increase.

4. That, following the examples set them by their predecessors, it is incumbent on the Electors of Westminster again to return Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., to Parliament, Free from Expence, that they may there continue to advocate the great and only effectual means of redressing all our wrongs, and relieving us from all our burthens, a full, fair, free, equal, and frequently chosen, Representation of the People in Parliament.

5. That these Resolutions be communicated to Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse.

6. That a Subscription, to defray the necessary Expences of the Election, be now commenced.

7. That Mr. De Vear, be the Treasurer.

8. That subscriptions be received by Mr. De Vear, No. 44, Lisle-street; Mr. Clark, No. 380, Oxford-street; and at the Bar of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

9. That it be recommended to the friends of reform, in each of the parishes, to appoint a Committee of 21 Electors, and that each of these Committees appoint five of their number as a Subcommittee, who shall, when assembled, form a General Committee to conduct the Election of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse.

THOMAS DE VEAR.

LONDON FASHIONS.

Dinner Dress.—Dress of Pomona green *gros de Naples*; the *corsage* made moderately high, and slightly full in back and front, and ornamented with folds of shaded grenadine, which diverge from a cameo in the centre of the *crèpe lisse* tucker, pass across the bust, and meet in a bow behind. The sleeves are short and rather full, with sleeves *en gigot* in white *crèpe lisse* over them, which are confined at the wrist with tartan bead bracelets, fastened by a cameo. The skirt has two rows of fluted lozenges in shaded grenadine; the longitudinal points connected by a broad flat band of gold-coloured grenadine; beneath is a broad wadded hem or rouleau. The head-dress is very large, and composed of shaded *barege* or grenadine, with a profusion of white ostrich feathers on the left side. The hair parted in front, and arranged in large curls. Gold ear-rings *à la Flamande*; gold chain and necklace. Circular reticule of *ponceau* velvet, edged with gold, and trimmed with British lace; strings of *ponceau* and white satin. Short white gloves; white satin shoes; painted gauze fan.

Ball Dress.—White tulle dress worn over a "Haiti blue" satin slip; the *corsage* high across the bust, very full, and set in a band; the sleeve short and full, with a wreath of China roses down the centre, from the shoulder to the band round the arm. The skirt is decorated with cornucopias of blue and white satin; and a wreath of flowers, emanating from the top of each, falls gracefully, and unites with the point of the next cornucopia; a full puffing of tulle, over a rouleau of blue satin, terminates the edge of the dress. *Ceinture* of Haiti blue; the ends long, the one of white, the other of blue satin ribbon, entwined, and brought across to the opposite side, just above the border, and fastened with a bow and end of each. Head dress of blue gauze *lisse*, a bow on the right side, confined by a broad plait of hair, which passes behind a small chaplet of roses, placed rather forward on the head; the hair in large curls. Pagoda ear-rings of highly wrought gold; necklace and bracelets of the same; the latter outside the gloves, which are long and of white kid. Grenadine scarf; white satin shoes.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

Evening Costume, of Urling's Lace.—This beautiful specimen of Urling's unrivalled manufacture is worn over a white satin slip. The petticoat of this lace, fine as the threads woven by the fabled Arachne, is of the most superb pattern, in sprigs on a sort of tulle net-ground, of delicate texture. Three flounces of the same material, of a pattern exquisitely rich ornament the border, and are set on, in slight festoons; over the upper flounce is a design of flowers and foliage entwined in costly profusion, all in lace-work, forming a fine completion of this charming dress. The corsage is of white satin, made to fit close to the shape; the sleeves are short, and are ornamented downwards with double *jabots* of Urling's lace, placed separate, but very near each other. The hair is arranged in the newest style of fashion, in bows and curls, and adorned with strings of pearls, richly ornamented combs, and full blown roses. A necklace of Egyptian pebbles, set *à l'Antique*, in finely-wrought gold, encircles the throat, and the ear pendants are formed of long pear pearls.

Morning Visiting Dress.—A high dress of *gros de Naples*, of a beautiful cerulean blue; the border of the skirt ornamented with three flounces pointed at the edges, and there finished by a delicate embroidery in *chenille*, and bound with a narrow *rouleau*. The body is quite plain, and surmounted at the throat by a very full ruff of stiffened gauze with blond edging. A broad sash, the same colour as the dress, confines the waist with the long ends, directly in front, the ends handsomely fringed. The sleeves sit almost close to the arm, and have *mancherons* of quite a novel kind; they are loose, but are made stiff, and pointed with one point fastened down with a small rosette; at the wrists the sleeves are elegantly fluted; the flutings are lengthwise and wadded, which gives to them a richly embossed appearance. A hat of white chip is trimmed with pink and canary-yellow ribbons entwined; the strings twisted in the same manner, and fastening to the sash with a rosette composed of each colour; the hat is ornamented with a simple bow of the two ribbons, on the elevated side, under the brim—for it is placed very much on one side—over the left ear; each side of the crown is ornamented with light *bouquets* of corn flowers. The shoes are of black satin, and the gloves of yellow kid.—*La Belle Assemblée.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

May 23.

There is but one object of interest and importance which principally occupies the public mind, and that is, the Dissolution of Parliament.

The Commons having adjourned till next Friday, it is expected that Parliament will be dissolved, either on Saturday the 27th of this month, or on Tuesday May the 30th. It is certainly understood that the House of Commons will only meet two days more, in order to receive the Bills which are yet in progress in the House of Lords. The present week will suffice, we think, for the business (great as it is), before the Upper House. There is not much public business of any moment before Parliament at the present time, and the Private Bills are easily disposed of. We see no reason, therefore, why the dissolution should not take place on Saturday. At the same time, the opinion of many persons is, that it will not occur till the 3d of June.

In the mean time preparations for the general election are taking place in every part of the kingdom, and we never remember any occasion

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by J. F. De JESUS, in MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

in which there was more spirit and activity in all the populous towns and boroughs. In Preston, the business has begun merrily, and it is a general expectation that Mr. Cobbett will succeed. In Dover a new candidate has likewise appeared in the person of Mr. Halcomb, a very respectable barrister, and member of the Western Circuit, and the town and neighbourhood are all life and bustle with the contest. An election to a country town or borough is like courtship and marriage to a lady. It is all hope and expectation on both sides,—each is satisfied with the other,—and neither know what kind of match they are about to make, till the business be concluded, and they come to the experiment in fact. At present, the electors promise all the candidates very fairly; and if we may judge by the reciprocal promises of the candidates, we shall have such a new Parliament as we have not seen since the days of Alfred;—all independence and purity on one side; and all patriotism and devotion to the public service on the other.

One class of gentlemen, which makes a very considerable portion of the Parliament now sitting, appears rather to droop in their expectations as to the new elections. We speak of the bankers and merchants. Almost all these gentlemen have come to the wise resolution of expending no more money in the purchase of seats. The bankers more especially are abstaining from this traffic. In all these cases, therefore, there is a seat vacant, and in most of them, and indeed in all, it is vacant for those who will spend most money. We well remember when Lord Cochrane was called to order in the House of Commons for stating that the price of a seat in Parliament varied from four to six thousand guineas. His Lordship replied to the remake; that he spoke only from what he knew to be the fact, and what he himself had actually paid. The persons who were authorized to invite him to stand for the Borough (we mention no names) informed him, that the electors were too honest and too respectable to take bribes, but that he must give a public breakfast, at which every elector was to be invited, and to have a napkin and a plate, and that in the napkin, *as if by mistake*, his Lordship was to leave a twenty-five pound note. We are not quite certain as to the sum, nor of the name of the Borough, which we believe was in the West of England, but it was a note of very considerable amount. Lord Colchester, who was Speaker in the House of Commons, was quite shocked at this statement, and still more so, when Lord Castlereagh was charged to his face with having exchanged a seat in Parliament for a writership in India. Knowing that all these things were done, and will be done again, we do not feel much surprise at the general interest occasioned by the election, but we confess that we shall feel very great surprise if the new Parliament should very much exceed the old. Our own humble opinion is, that until we have a Reform in Parliament, every thing will go on much as it has done.

The landed gentlemen are much out of heart, and there appears to be a kind of general agreement amongst them to settle the matters of election in an amicable way; that is, by measuring their strength before-hand, and comparing it with the estimate of their adversaries, not to incur the peril of any contested election. With the exception of Westmoreland and Northumberland we believe very few counties will be contested. In Westmoreland, a kind of common purse is making against the Lonsdale interest, and there is some expectation that Mr. Brougham will this time contest it successfully against them. We have a very high opinion of Mr. Brougham's knowledge, talents, and ability; but as we wish the present Ministry well, and see no ground whatever for opposing them, although we should lament any mortification to Mr. Brougham, we cannot induce ourselves to wish him success in this election. If the Lonsdale interest possess the predominence in this county, it appears to be justly entitled to it on account of its preponderance of property. We do not know much of country politics, and nothing of persons, but we have always understood that no one is more generally respected, and more deservedly so, in his own county, than Lord Lonsdale. We therefore see with some regret the contest in this part of the kingdom.

In the mean time, let us ask, why does Middlesex slumber? Surely Mr. Whitbread ought not to be permitted to walk over the course. His pretensions, his talents, and public services, amount to nothing at all. We had understood that one of the Barings intended to start for this county. We hope this will be the case; for neither Mr. Bing nor Mr. Whitbread are in much public favour, and a very slight effort would unseat both. Nor ought Westminster to be left in the stagnant, listless, and suspicious condition of a borough monopolised by a small junto of tradesmen who are the mere toadeaters of Sir Francis Burdett. Of Sir Francis Burdett we mean to say nothing disrespectful; but, surely, he ought to content himself with coming in without a contest, or expense; but ought this to involve the right of nominating his co-adjutor.

The accounts of Saturday from Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other places, are favourable as regards an improvement in trade, and an increasing demand for goods. We hear, too, that large orders have been transmitted to Leeds from London for the manufacture of cloth, which, being chiefly of the coarser kinds, will necessarily give employment to an immense number of poor persons.

In the Committee of the House of Commons, on Monday, it was finally settled that Parliament shall not meddle with the currency of Scotland. The evidence was, it seems, such, that both Mr. Peel and Mr. Robinson voted with the majority in the Committee.

The Earl of Lauderdale and Lord Teynham having presented petitions on Thursday, in the House of Lords, against the Bonded Corn Bill, the Earl of Liverpool repeated the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons—that the measure should not prejudice the future discussion on the general question, either as to the amount of duty, or whether the prohibitory system or a protecting duty were the preferable course.

Mr. Secretary Canning, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question from Lord Milton, stated that the Government, after the most anxious consideration on the subject, had formed the opinion that it would be inexpedient, and of inconvenient precedent, to propose a public grant in aid of the distressed manufacturers.

We have received intelligence from Buenos Ayres, dated the 11th of February, brought by the *Hercules*, arrived at Liverpool. It announces the capture of Chiloe, and of the whole of the Archipelago connected with it, thus completing the expulsion of the Spaniards from South America. Ferdinand, if his obstinacy is not incurable, will acknowledge the independence of the new States immediately, as South America is lost for ever to Spain. The enemy's magazines and artillery were taken on the 14th of January. The victory was speedily followed by a capitulation, the principal article of which is, that "the province and archipelago of Chiloe, with the territory, which it contains, and which is now in the power of the Royal army, shall be incorporated with the republic of Chile, as an integral part of it, and its inhabitants shall enjoy equality or rights as citizens of Chile." The loss of the Republicans did not exceed 16 men killed and 66 wounded.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday contain two important letters. One is from the Infant Don Miguel of Portugal, to his sister Donna Isabella Maria; and the other is from Don Miguel to the Emperor of Austria. They have been written in consequence of the death of his father, the late King, on which occasion he avails himself of the opportunity to declare, that so far from encouraging in any way proceedings which might tend to the reprehensible object of disturbing public tranquillity in Portugal, he announces, on the contrary, most positively, that no one can be more determined than he is to respect the sovereign will of his late father, and that he disapproves of every thing which is not strictly in conformity with the arrangements of the decree of March the 9th, in the present year. A copy of this letter he enclosed to the Emperor of Austria, as he considers him a second father, and hopes that he will deign to approve of the proceeding, to which the Emperor has transmitted a corresponding answer, approving the affectionate terms, of his conduct on the occasion. It will be recollected that Don Miguel had been made the dupe of the Queen's faction, which had some time ago made an attempt to dethrone the King. Don Miguel, however, soon saw his error, and manifested deep contrition, which his letters show was perfectly sincere. He afterwards left Lisbon, with the advice of his Royal Parent, on his travels, and visited Paris, and thence went to Vienna, where he now sojourns.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 24.

SIR G. HILL AND MR. TIERNEY.

It was rumoured yesterday, that a serious altercation had taken place between a distinguished Member of Opposition and a person high in Office, in the Committee on the Small Note Bill. The individual in office alluded to is Sir GEORGE HILL, who has some situation in the Irish Treasury, and Mr. TIERNEY is the distinguished Member of Opposition to whom the rumour refers. The subject of the slight (for it was not serious) altercation is this:—Mr. TIERNEY complained of want of fairness on the part of Ministers, in the appointment of the Committee. He had become a member of it, under an implied pledge that the measure relative to the limited period allowed for the circulation of Small Notes in England, would be extended to Scotland and Ireland, except satisfactory evidence should be produced to the Committee that there were circumstances in the state of these countries which rendered the principle inapplicable to them, while no such evidence had yet been adduced, and the Honourable Gentleman threw out an intimation, that the Committee was so constituted as to include members, who (like himself) were responsible for the acts of the Committee, yet who entirely dissented from the Ministerial majority of which it was composed. It was uncandid and unfair, that he, or others, should be made answerable for an act of which he did not approve. Sir G. HILL was surprized to hear language so unconstitutional and unparliamentary from so *old* a Member of Parliament, and from one who ought to be so well acquainted with its usages, as well as, on this particular occasion, with the declared intention of Ministers. The object of the Committee was inquiry into the propriety of the extension of a measure to Scotland, and the members of the Committee should enter into that inquiry like persons entering into a jury-box, divested of prejudice and partiality of any kind.

Mr. TIERNEY retorted, that the Right Honourable Baronet was at least as *old* a Member of Parliament as he was, and that he was much better acquainted with *ministerial practices* than during his life he had had an opportunity of being. He complained, that it was understood the measure alluded to would be extended to Scotland, except a case were made out, justifying the placing that country on a different footing from that of England, and he thought he was entitled to complain of Ministers in abandoning what he and others understood to be their declared intention, without evidence. Sir G. HILL briefly replied; and after a sharp rejoinder from Mr. TIERNEY, the affair dropt. It was not understood, however, by the gentlemen, that anything seriously personal or disrespectful was meant by either of them towards the other.

WESTMINSTER DINNER—PURITY OF ELECTION!

The Anniversary Dinner for celebrating the Triumph of Westminster and Purity of Election took place yesterday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The attendance, as usual was extremely full; the three long tables in the large room of the Crown and Anchor were occupied at three o'clock. At five o'clock Sir Francis Burdett took the chair. The Honourable Baronet appeared to suffer severely from an attack of gout.—He was obliged to take the arms of two Gentlemen as he walked up the room, and was conducted by them to the Chair. Mr. Hobhouse sat upon the right, and Lord Ebrington on the left of the Chairman. There were also present—Lord Nugent, M. P.; the Right Honourable M. Fitzgerald, M. P.; T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P.; Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.; T. Denman, Esq. M P.; Alderman Thompson, M P.; Alderman Waithman; Jones Burdett, Esq.; Mr. Baines (of Leeds); Mr. J. Smith (of Liverpool), Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Harmer, &c. &c. The dinner and wines were good, and the arrangements and attendance gave general satisfaction.

On the removal of the cloth, the toast-master, in announcing the first toast, "The People—the only source of legitimate power," excited general laughter, by the indisposition he manifested to the utterance of the word *legitimate*, and which he changed into the strange pronunciation of "*legimenate*."

The next toast was, "The King; and may he always recollect his own declaration, that the Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the people."—Tune, 'Rule Britannia.'

The toasts which succeeded, and which were received with general applause, were—

"A full, fair, and free Representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament, the only efficient remedy for our national grievances."—Tune, 'Kick the rogues out.'

"The Parliamentary Electors of the United Kingdom; and may they recollect that the People of England look with anxiety for the honest exercise of their suffrages, by which alone a new Parliament can be created, worthy of public confidence and esteem."—Tune, 'Hope told a flattering tale.'

Mr. STURCH said, that the proposal of the next toast was confided to him. It was one which gave him great pleasure to have entrusted to him, although he was aware there was no recommendation that could be conveyed in the shape of words which would make the toast more acceptable to the present meeting than their own feelings would dispose them to receive it [hear, hear!]. The connexion between the Honourable Baronet and the Electors of Westminster was a connexion of 18 or 19 years standing, and, on the return of each anniversary, it had been received with renewed expressions and manifestations of applause. It was a remarkable fact that so large a body, a community composed of various interests, should have had so long a union and connexion with one Representative; and it was not the less remarkable or the less gratifying that the same Member should be received at each returning year with the renewed approbation, the increasing respect, esteem, and affection, of his constituents [cheers]. Such was the nature of the connexion of the Electors with their Representative (Sir F. Burdett. This attachment was the more meritorious both to the constituent and the representative, as the Honourable Baronet was not like many persons who had little advantageous situations to dispose of wherewith to reward the services of their friends. The Hon. Baronet had never been in power—nor was it likely that he ever should be; and the constancy of their attachment to him, therefore, was one solely founded on public grounds, and with a view of promoting the public welfare [hear, hear!]. This confidence could only be won and acquired by their Representative by his pure and upright conduct [hear, hear!]. Such had been the whole tenor of his conduct. Their union, as he had said, was founded on public principle—on the principle that public liberty was a blessing to nations; and more than all, that it cannot be preserved in this country without free Parliaments, and frequent elections [hear, hear!]. He would only say, that they had reason to congratulate themselves, not only on having one, but two excellent Representatives. They had reason to congratulate themselves in this respect, as being unlike many Electors who were compelled to return members to Parliament against their will and their conscience; and not only that they had returned members of the first-rate talent, but men of the purest political principles, dependent for support, not on Court favour, but on the unbiassed confidence and unbought votes of their rightful constituents [cheers]. He concluded, by proposing "The great Advocate of the Rights and Liberties of the People, whose able, disinterested, and consistent public conduct, has been as useful to his country as honourable to himself—our distinguished Representative, Sir Francis Burdett."

This toast was received with the loud and long-continued cheering of the company. As soon as the applause somewhat subsided.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who appeared to labour under severe indisposition, was raised upon the table by the assistance of his friends, and leaning on a stick, spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen; I cannot stand long on one leg, any more than our Constitution, which is lame, and requires support [laughter and applause]. After what has been said by my friend, Mr. Sturch, & which has been so favourably received by you, it is incumbent on me, in the first instance, to express the great pleasure and the great gratitude with which I contemplate the present Meeting, and with which I look back to the origin of my connexion with the City of Westminster. But the sentiments with which I regard that connexion are not those of pleasure and gratitude only, but are of a higher and more important nature [hear, hear, hear, !]. It is, that I take pride in our connection as furnishing an example, as supplying a proof to the friends of liberty—so frequently advanced by the advocates of corruption—that there is a fickleness, a want of constancy, on the part of the people, towards those whom they select as their Representatives, and upon whom they look as persons worthy of their approbation. Gentlemen, my long connection with you; the length of time it has subsisted, and the principles on which it has been founded, furnish a practical refutation of this aspersion—of this calumny [cheers]. Away, then, with the vain and idle censures of those who would say that a popular system of representation is one degrading to those who exercise it, and one conferring little honour upon those who are the objects of the popular choice. Here is an argument to rebut these censures—an argument shewing to the people the confidence subsisting between Representatives & their Constituents, & proving to those places which have few electors (from the manner in which those who had the privilege of free representation treated their Representatives) the advantage and usefulness of a full and enlarged representation. Although I am anxious that every exertion should be made to procure a free representation, and with that feeling upon my mind, readily proposed the last toast—"The Parliamentary Electors of the United Kingdom, and may they recollect that the people of England look with anxiety to the honest exercise of their suffrages, by which alone a new Parliament can be created worthy of public confidence;" yet admirable as the sentiment contained in this toast was, it contained a fallacy which ought to be noticed. It was notorious that no such election could take place [hear, hear, hear!]. The manner in which elections were conducted—Parliament was so overrun by the scum of the earth—those in whom the power of returning representatives principally was lodged—in short, whilst the present system of Representation continued, it was idle to hope for or expect any material improvement in the new Parliament—it was idle to hope or expect that they would be deserving of more confidence than the Members of the present Parliament; of which, it was not too much to say, that if the destruction was doomed to fall upon them which fell formerly upon the City of Sodom for not having a certain number of persons of integrity and honesty amongst them, they would be visited with the same destruction that befel that malignant community. As to the new Parliament, it was the stupidest mistake in the world to suppose that it would not be composed of those, or of persons like to those, who were now returned. And of that mode of Representation, I can only say, that I think it far better that Elections should be altogether suppressed than that they should be conducted in the system on which they now were—a system exhibiting to the world more of perjury, of vice, and of depravity of every kind, than that by which any community of any civilized nation was aggrieved [hear!]. It is therefore that I am of opinion, that if less of corruption and more of popular representation, be not introduced into our elections, it is better that there should be no elections at all. In the midst of this deluge—of this vile inundation, as it were, of immorality—it is impossible that the sprig of liberty, I will not say, should not be blighted, but that it should shoot at all from the British Constitution; to which Constitution it was our first pride to succeed as an inheritance, and our first duty to uphold it. In the continued operation of this system, and of the calamities it has entailed on the country, my only hope has been that there has been no defalcation in principle, no falling-off of spirit, in the people of this country; and amidst the privations to which they have been subjected, and the tyranny that has been practised upon them, there has been a constant and persevering exertion, which assures us, that though we labour long, we do not labour fruitlessly, and which forbids us from surrendering ourselves to the feelings of despair. In manifesting this principle, and in setting this

example, the people of Westminster have borne a conspicuous part, and pre-eminently have they done so, in opposing the system of representation (I speak of the system generally) of which you and I so justly complain [hear, hear!]. With the renewed and determined manifestation of such a spirit, sooner or later I trust we shall succeed. I am convinced that though success may be late, yet it will be final; at all events, we are consoled by the reflection, that labour, even in vain, in a good cause, is to be preferred to success in the opposite [cheers.] The conscientious discharge of one's duty in such a cause, brings with it at least this consolation, that, unlike the sham representatives of sham electors, the man who engages in it may meet his constituents with pride and confidence at having done his duty; and had persons of equal station with those by whom the right of voting is exercised in Westminster had the same right to exercise, we would see throughout the country more frequent exhibitions of the same gratifying description than we now witness. The nature of our connexion shows that the people of this country know how to use liberty when it is intrusted to their hands. In the course of that long subsisting connexion between us, there had been no trick—no fallacy—no unfair practices on either side. It had commenced and continued in plain confidence, in simple and candid dealing [applause]. On many questions, and on the various subjects which were agitated in that long period of time, there were many of a very delicate and difficult nature to decide; some of them subjects relating to civil and religious considerations, and on which strong prejudices were entertained. Upon these occasions, it was incumbent on me to act for myself, and to rely solely on my own integrity as to the consequence of my conduct. The result has shewn me that plain and onward dealing with Englishmen is the only mode of dealing necessary to ensure to him the approbation of his countrymen [applause]. I am desirous of this opportunity of referring to, and of thanking my friend Mr. Storch, for a letter addressed to me on one of the most important of those subjects to which I referred; a letter written with all the talent, perspicuity and extensive knowledge of my Worthy Friend. The passage to which I am desirous of referring is that in which he alludes to an expression of mine that "all religions were good;" an expression used by me on the occasion of presenting a petition for the admission of the population of Ireland (for so the Roman Catholics may be regarded) to the enjoyment of the rights of Englishmen. What I meant by that expression was, that attached as I was to the religion which I profess, I did not deem a particular mode of worship necessary to others—I did not thereby mean to express an approval of the various modes of religion which prevail in the West Indies, or, indeed, of any mode of worship which was repugnant to humanity, or which might be offensive to the Divinity. By that expression I meant to include all professions of Christianity, under whatever denomination they might be classed—for Christianity is the common basis and foundation of them all [loud cries of hear, hear!]. Whilst upon this subject, we should consider that religion was not generally a matter of a man's choice. It was not, therefore, a ground of blame to be a member of any particular mode of religion—neither can we presume to say that a man is of a religion which does not accord with his conviction, for if he did not believe in it, it would be no longer a religion to him [hear, hear!]. No class of persons was to be found so absurd as to worship pure evil; and as it was but fair to suppose that every man's belief upon so important a subject was regulated by a conscientious conviction of its propriety, all religions, all modes of the Christian religion, in my opinion, are good and equally so; and no class of persons should be excluded from the enjoyment of civil rights, on account of dissenting from those who may prefer this or that particular mode of worship. For the part I then acted—consequences which I should deplore, but of which I have no longer any apprehension, might have awaited me; but much as I might and would deplore these consequences, I would feel and lament them the less, if they had visited me only because I had not abandoned my own intimate conviction of the cause of truth [cheers]. There was this consideration connected with this subject, that this unwillingness to bear with one another—this interference of one class of the community with the mode of adoration by another, was not only saying to that class of persons, "you shall not be permitted to offer your worship to the Deity in that manner in which you deem to be acceptable to him;" but it went further, and was as much as to say to the Deity himself, "You shall not receive the worship of that being which you created in the way which his conscience tells him it is most befitting he should address you" [applause]. There was no man, I am sure, who does not consider such a doctrine to be odious and detestable [hear, hear!]. Besides, I am the more confirmed in my opinions upon this subject, when I find that those who are most for the exclusion of others from the enjoyment of civil rights, on account of their belonging to a particular sect of Christians, are themselves the most worldly-minded persons—persons who, under the mask of religion, secure to themselves all the advantages and emoluments of power, and who keep watch themselves at the gates of corruption, whilst they affect to open the gates of salvation to others [hear! & a laugh]. Those persons said that torture was not inflicted; and true, it was not; but then the stigma, the disgrace of excluding a whole people from their just rights, without any ground or pretext of civil disqualification, was a conclusion to which no just or honest mind could come [hear, hear!]. In considering, to use a phrase with which they were all so familiar, that "the system works well," it may be well to direct our attention to what has been done during the last Session of Parliament. And in doing so, our attention was first arrested by the Commission appointed to inquire into the monstrous proceedings (called legal) of the Court of Chancery. There are few of us who do not know and experience the effect of the judicial qualities of the Daniel who sits there in judgment, with this exception, that Daniel did give judgment, with peril to himself too, but the Lord Chancellor—the modern Daniel—might be said to sit in perpetual judgment; and in permitting judgment never to pass him, did so, not at all to his own peril—but to the infinite peril of the suitors in his Court [applause and laughter]. Far better would it be, that no such Court at all existed, than that the suitors should be subjected to the dilatory process which now prevailed there—better, even, if injustice were administered there, if it were done speedily; for speed at least puts an end to the dilemma, and the wrong was inflicted at once;—but by the present system, to the injury of delay were added a thousand other injuries arising from the miseries of protracted and expensive litigation, which terminated in no satisfactory result; and on which, perhaps, no decision at all was afterwards given. Into the abusive practices of this Court, a Commission was appointed to inquire. And when was it appointed? Not until the evils attendant upon it were so great as to be no longer bearable. For that is part of the "system of working well." As long as the petitions of the people were confined to mere murmuring and complaint, no step at all was taken? It was not until the evil became too galling to be any longer borne—not until "very shame cried out for redress," that any attention was paid—any mode of proceeding adopted to the repeated remonstrances of the few who speak the people's sentiments in the House of Commons. And what was the result of this Commission? Why it was to find the greatest satisfaction with the conduct of the Lord Chancellor—and no delinquency was to be found—no blame to attach any where, and the Noble Lord was himself described as exercising many and difficult duties, and as possessing merits beyond the ordinary scope of human virtues, [hear, hear, hear!]. He was praised for his patience—his calm resignation—and most calm resignation, it could not be denied, that he evinced, whilst whole generations of suitors were perishing before him. His patience was so exemplary, that he realized the picture of the poet, and as we had so excellent a subject as his Lordship for the statue of Patience, and so eminent a sculptor as Mr. Chantrey, the latter could not do better than immortalize both, by transmitting to posterity in a statue of the Lord Chancellor, a personation of that most exemplary virtue [much laughter and applause]. The passage to which I allude, is not the familiar one of "Patience on a monument smiling at grief," though that would not furnish an inapt mode of representation; but that which I would suggest as an appropriate one is—

"Patience,
Her white hand folded on her breast,
With meek submission lifts the adoring eye
Even to the storm that wrecks her" [applause].

Very little alteration in the figure would be requisite. In the first instance, it would be necessary, of course, to change the sex; and in the next place, I would suggest that the "adoring eye" should be lifted—

"To the storm that wrecks *the suitors*."

[cheers and laughter]. Some notion might be formed of the abuses—of the foul and ulcerous sores which were to be found in that Court, and which were preying upon the vitals of the property of the country, when the Secretary of State for the Home Department was obliged to admit them, and to his honour be it recorded, promised to undertake the correction of the absurd and ruinous system that prevailed in that Court—abuses so loudly and justly felt and complained of, and not until now admitted, promised to be corrected. With a House of Commons fairly representing the People of this Country, could such mischievous and monstrous abuses exist for so long a time? Certainly not [applause]. Again looking to the policy of the Government towards our Colonies, it was marked by an opposition to every proposed measure of practical and available relief; rendering them, instead of new sources to our strength, unavailing to our power and greatness. Looking to the treatment of Ireland, it had been found marked and characterized by a continuance of the same injustice & system of tyranny, which, to the shame of this country, had been extended towards that unfortunate country, from the time of our connection with it. It would seem as if that land was to be, as it were, an Anti-Goshen—that misery and "gnashing of teeth" were ever to prevail there—and that peace and prosperity were never to enter into it [hear!]. There was not be found in the history of any age, or any country, an instance of treatment similar to that which England had shown to Ireland. Had there been a full and faithful representation of the people in Parliament—that country, which was so naturally gifted and qualified for every improvement of wealth and civilazation, could not have been thus long neglected, and thus grievously ill-treated. The people of Scotland, though not in the same degree, yet they were in a great degree degraded and fallen too, How shameful was the state of her Representation, and how shamefully was every effort to alter and improve it resisted? Of this there could be no stronger proof than the manner in which the motion relative to the Representation of Edinburgh was received by the House of Commons. The Petition presented by my Honourable Friend (Mr. Abercrombie) contained so reasonable a request, so just and necessary and fair a demand, that it was impossible to be resisted except by the most inveterate advocates of corruption [loud cheers]. So fair and just a demand could not be refused—there could not, indeed, be a necessity for making it, if there was a full and faithful representation of the people [hear, hear!], which, when once attained, all things throughout the country would be rectified, as all things tended to a common centre [hear!]. Every other measure that might be resorted to was partial, and must prove unsatisfactory. This was the real seat of the disease; and to attempt partial remedies would be to attend to remote symptoms in the remote members, and to leave neglected the vital part, which was most affected [applause]. The expression of "Working well," so familiar with a Right Honourable Gentleman, who was so ably dealt with by his Hon. Colleague on the recent discussion on Reform, is so remarkable a one, that I am anxious to shew how it was exemplified in the course of the last Session, on the two important subjects—the Corn and the Currency questions. It fully shows the nature of the composition of Administration, of its vacillation and uncertainty. It was like a body half one thing and half another—a sort of male animal belonging to no particular species. It was not even a composition, that, like a good bowl of punch, was made up of different ingredients, and constituting a good whole—but the ingredients of which it was composed were all different and discordant, and the whole, as a compound, was decidedly bad. How was their vacillation manifested on the Currency question? They resolve to give a gold currency to the country, and are determined that one-pound notes shall circulate no more. This is their resolution. But down they come in three or four days, abandon the resolution they had before formed, and admit the circulation of Small Notes, though they had but scarcely twenty-four hours before admitted, and pathetically complained, it was the very cause of all the miseries of the country. Then they resolve to extend the measure they had passed, with regard to England, to Scotland; and a cry is raised in the North which obliges them to abandon that intention. Thus they consent to give up one half of the measure; and it would not be the least matter of surprise if they were yet to abandon the other half [hear! and a laugh]. Could this have happened in a fairly represented House of Commons? And is it not surprising that so little respect was paid, even in the House of Commons, to the majority of it (who vote as the Minister pleases to pull the string), which would prevent them from exhibiting themselves in the degraded and stultified condition of revoking to day the vote they gave the day before. Then as to their conduct on the Corn Laws, in my opinion, though an important, not a difficult one, and one materially requiring satisfactory and final adjustment. They first set out by yielding to the landed interests, and declare that no alterations shall take place. To those representing interests which are urgent for alteration, they declare that the present is not the fitting period for discussion; and after having thus declared their resolution, they come down and alter them without discussion [applause]. This was the natural consequence of a vacillating, divided Administration—an Administration that did not continue of the same mind for two days successively—a sort of thing that was of no distinct and determinate character—that was neither "hawk nor buzzard"—and that entered into Resolutions at one time, for the very purpose of revoking them at another. It was of little satisfaction to the country, whose best interests and feelings were thus trifled with, that they should be entertained in the House of Commons with pompous balderdash, and with some very pretty, agreeable, no doubt to hear, and very entertaining in a Debating Society, but totally unfit for such a National Assembly, and one entrusted with the guardianship of the vast and important interests of this mighty Empire. Whatever was tolerable, or to be at all approved of in this Cabinet of confused Councils, owed its being there, and was kept up by the support of Opposition, which Opposition, it is but justice to say, is as honest and zealous for the public welfare, as any with which I have had the honour of acting since I have had a seat in Parliament. The sort of conduct that Ministers pursued, reminds one of an unfortunate being, whose name—the words "*Non mi ricordo*" would naturally bring to their minds. He had a very convenient memory, and made up for his deficiency on some points for his wonderfully accurate recollection on others. The Ministers had quite as convenient a mode of giving answers. They are asked by the landed interest to-day, "Do you mean to repeal the Corn Laws?" To which they answer No! "What! not repeal the Corn Laws, and famine stalking through the land?" This places them in a difficult situation—so they come down and alter them, without saying that they would do so, thereby leaving the landed interest, as they conceive (erroniously I think), in the lurch. Their conduct was, therefore, throughout, marked by vacillation—their answer and their policy with a view of pleasing, both corresponded to that of the witness I have alluded to. It was "*piu si che non*." "More yes than no" [laughter and applause]. It is my opinion, that the Currency, and not the Corn Laws, is that in which most of the misery we are experiencing originated. It is the result of bad legislation [hear, hear!], and the manufacturing and landed interests have, in my opinion, mistaken the root of the evil, when they attribute it to any other cause. Ministers have gone, not like seamen, but like mariners, in a ship, the rudder of which has been lost, regardful only of how they can get through a gale, and mindless of ultimate consequences. This was the utmost extent of their views. And is this state of things, I ask, to be called "the system working well" [cheers]? But so it will continue to work until it is essentially changed in it operation,—until our persevering exertions have accomplished that object—until "Corruption is made to put on incorruption," and until Parliament becomes the full and fair representation of the interests and opinions of the enlightened people of England, Ireland, and Scotland [loud and continued cheers]. The Honourable Baronet, in conclusion, proposed, what he seldom did, the health of a Minister [a laugh]: but what he now did with pleasure, as it was an act of justice due to his merit.

"Mr. Secretary Peel, and thanks to him for his Jury Bill, and exertions in the Revision of the Criminal Law."

Mr. COKE said, that he rose for the purpose of proposing the health of Mr. Hobhouse, their other excellent Representative for Westminster. He was aware of the many claims which that Honourable Member had upon his constituents, but in no case had he greater claims than for his very able and excellent speech upon the motion of a Noble Lord (John Russell), to prevent bribery and corruption. In that speech, that unanswered and unanswerable speech, the Honourable Member, he perceived, had been laughed at, because, in talking of reform, he expressed a wish to get the wedge in. Now he (Mr. C.) was most anxious to get even the small end of the wedge in, and he would take upon himself to say, that it should be driven home to the satisfaction of the people of England [hear, hear, hear!]. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by proposing "The Health of John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., our other enlightened and indefatigable Representative." The toast was drunk with loud applause.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, he felt great satisfaction at having experienced such a reception from that Meeting, many of whom had been, upon former occasions, his political opponents when he sought to represent them in Westminister [hear, hear, hear!]. It was particularly gratifying to him at this period, when not only the Session but the Parliament was about to close, that he should receive such flattering testimonials of the approbation & future support of his constituents. His pride & pleasure were the more increased, because he felt that the meed of approbation was a proof that he had acted up to the pledge he had given to his constituents at his election [applause]. He felt glad to see before him, upon that occasion, the same individuals from whom he had received the kindest and warmest support upon his first presenting himself as a candidate before them [applause]. Having said so much, he came to an end upon this point; and adverting to another, it might be supposed that he was anxious to make a canvassing speech, but against this he most solemnly protested. If at the close of this Parliament, his constituents were dissatisfied with him, he could not help it; but if it was found that he had, upon every occasion, advocated the cause of liberty and independence at all times, then he should say that he had redeemed his pledge, and so far they were quits [hear, hear, hear!]. It was with great satisfaction that he saw about him so great and so respectable an assemblage of the Electors of Westminister;—a set of Gentlemen who had chosen him, almost unknown, as the Colleague of his Hon. Friend (Sir F. Burdett), whose name was known not only to England, but to Europe, and the whole of the civilized world, and to every friend of human kind [applause]. The Honourable Gentleman here adverted to the compliments paid to him by the Honourable Member for the County of Norfolk, a Gentleman whose public and private conduct equally entitled him to the approbation and thanks of society. He could not help feeling gratified at being thus surrounded;—what must be his pride and his pleasure, when he saw before him a man who by honest & straight forward conduct, supported by talent (Mr. Denman) had raised himself to the dignity of a public Judge. What was this but to shew that his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Denman) here, by his conduct, convinced his enemies that he was truly deserving of his appointment, and that his fellow Citizens felt satisfaction in confiding in him [hear, hear, hear!]. When he saw around him so many men of so many different professions, all of them honourable, and all of them offering him their support, he must be allowed to feel a consciousness that he had not in any case abused the public trust reposed in him [hear, hear, hear!]. Much had at all times been said about former times, and ancient doctrines; but he might be permitted to observe, that the older he grew, the more he saw of the House of Commons, the more he concurred in the resolutions adopted by the Committee. [Here the Honourable Gentleman made some observations, which the noise in the room rendered inaudible.] Now, he would ask, what was the situations to which they were reduced? They were reduced to the situation of Poole and Garrick; the former of whom stated of the latter, that he could never round a corner, without meeting the ghost of a departed guinea [a laugh], and so it was with the Members of that House; they knew not how to account for the departure of the national wealth in the course of the last Session [a laugh]. The Honourable Gentleman next adverted to the approaching election in the City, and pointed out, with peculiar happiness, the long and praiseworthy exertions made by the worthy Alderman in support of public liberty, and every question which had for its object the freedom and independence of Englishmen. The worthy Alderman had, through a very long life, shewn, that he, at least, had not slept upon his post, but had watched over the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens [hear, hear!]. That such was the fact was clearly proved by the number of independent individuals now ready to come forward in support of the worthy Alderman [hear, hear!]. He regretted that so little progress had been made in public freedom since he last had the honour of addressing the Electors of Westminster. Their hopes with respect to the

liberties [illegible]her countries, though highly raised had been suddenly blighted. Let them look at Italy—the fairest portion of Europe—there they would find that those were in chains who had to work her liberties, and that the dungeons contained the most firm and unshrinking friends of her freedom. If they were to seek the persons who supported, as long as they could be supported, the liberties of that country, they were to be found upon the Rhine, the Ethe, and the Danube [hear, hear, hear!]. Turning from this scene to another country, where every struggle for liberty, every step to aspire at freedom, had been arrested, let them look at Spain; there attempts had been made to check the encroachments of the foreign invader, but they were made in vain. The attempts at tyranny were not, however, those of domestic tyranny, but rather those of the foreign invader; & that that invader was allowed to make good his course, we of this country were much to blame. It was not that, like the martyr stone of St. Stephen, we were to throw the first stone, but it was that we stood by consenting to the death, and were therefore liable. But there was yet one spot in Europe, in defence of which we were bound, not only as Englishmen but as Christians, not only as Christians but as friends of freedom, to make our most sincere and strenuous exertions [hear, hear!]. Greece was at stake, and the hopes and expectations of the best friends of freedom were fervent in support of her liberties. And yet, notwithstanding the prophecies of him who said that liberty should be raised upon her altars, the fatal policy of this and other countries prevailed, and we stood by and witnessed the most fatal blow struck against the liberties of that country [hear, hear!]. They should understand, that this was not a contest between two rival nations, one of whom was Christian and the other Pagan; but the question was, whether the fairest portion of the globe was or was not to be rescued from the most cruel and despotic power that ever disgraced any age or any country [hear, hear!]. That the soil of Europe had been defiled by such a system of oppression was notorious, and that the tyranny was continued, was equally beyond contradiction. The Turks were to this day as ferocious as when they first attempted to overturn Christianity in Europe; but though deprived in a great degree of their former power, yet they continued to practice the most revolting cruelties upon their enemies. He had, himself, witnessed these cruelties, and he defied any man to contradict him. They practised the most refined cruelties upon their neighbours—some they roasted, some they impaled, and some they beat to death with mallets [hear, hear!]. This, they did, in the present contest; some, too, they deprived of sight; but to those to whom they wished to extend a generous mercy, drowning, strangling, or beheading, were the modes of punishment. It was not his wish to disgust the meeting with a detail of the savage atrocities of these brutes: suffice it to say, that their vices were not the vices of men, and that their virtues were the virtues of savage, and not of civilized society [hear, hear, hear!]. Need he ask those around him, if such a power deserved to be ranked as one of the great powers of Christendom. He did not wish to preach up a crusade against Turkey, but he would ask whether such cruelty and injustice any longer were to go unpunished [hear, hear, hear!]? We had a right to interfere; we had a right to say, that barbarities, such as these, ought not to be committed upon the confines of our dominions [hear, hear!]. You have hitherto supported yourselves only by measures at which human nature recoils. It was the interest, the great interest of this country, that Greece should be free [hear, hear!]. He did not say this unadvisedly, or without having seriously considered the question, and if it were not going too much into detail, he would give his reasons for saying so [hear, hear!]. Was it not true, that the Turkish Government was tottering to its base, and with this fact staring Europe in the face, why was it that the whole of Europe remained undecided? Why it was because the European Powers were undecided amongst themselves as to the division of the spoil [hear, hear, hear!]. This it was that had for the last hundred years prevented the great European Powers from driving the Turks across the Bosphorous, and at once taking possession of their country. Hence it was that the Powers of Europe looked with an evil eye upon the exertions of the Greeks;—they felt that that people were hastening a crisis for which they were prepared; and therefore they wished to repress rather than assist them. On the contrary, there appeared from all quarters proclamations against them, and even the Head of one Church—he meant the Pope—was, he was sorry to say, found amongst the opponents of the unfortunate Greeks. He should like to know, if the head of any Christian Church had a right thus to bring the banner of the Cross in aid of the Crescent of the Infidel [hear, hear!]?—Without alluding at all improperly to the Right Honourable the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Canning), he wished to ask, whether he could have, in the whole course of his administration, a more favorable opportunity of wreathing for his brow, such a crown, as the liberation of Greece would entitle him to [hear, hear!]. Whether he could so fairly add to his honour and character, as by liberating so large a portion of our Christian brethren? Wherever Englishmen saw the Standard of Liberty raised, they were most anxious to rally round it [applause.] Then, did it not appear, that Providence had reserved for that Right Honourable Gentleman the accomplishment of this great—this glorious task [applause]? Let the Right Hon. Gentleman consider the situation in which he formerly stood. The ship that was to take him abroad he might say to an honourable exile, had her sails loose and flapping in the wind;—the boat that was to have removed him from our shores, had almost reached her destination, when an event took place of which he could have had no hope. His adversary died, and the helm of State was given up to him. He (Mr. Hobhouse) would not stop to inquire, whether fairly or not; it was sufficient for him to know, that the Right Honourable Gentleman directed it fairly [applause]. What was the consequence of the Right Hon. Gent.'s coming into power? He was allowed to change the whole policy of the country;—he cast off our connection with the Holy Alliance; and the chains which bound that Alliance being let loose, our vessels were now floating towards the independent colonies of South America. With such powers entrusted to him, was it not to be expected that the Right Hon. Gentleman would look to the freedom of Greece, of that country to whose ancestors he must feel indebted for his eloquence, for his learning, and for the other great and splendid qualities with which he was gifted [hear, hear, hear!]. He still trusted that the Right Honourable Gentleman would interfere in behalf of Greece; but even if he did not still he (Mr. H.) did not despair. The struggle made at Missolonghi, was sufficient to give more spirit to those who suffered the defeat, than to add courage to their opponents [hear, hear!]. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by proposing the health of S. C. Whitbread, Esq. M. P. and the Reformers of Middlesex [applause].

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of the oldest. Reformer amongst them, T. W. Coke, Esq. and the Reformers of the County of Norfolk, with three times three.

Mr. COKE returned thanks for the kind and handsome manner in which his health & the healths of the Reformers of Norfolk had been drunk. He could not pretend to say, how far the Reformers of Norfolk would go; but for himself, he had, for the last fifty years, supported that question. Had he however, known as much of Parliament at first as he did at that moment, he never would have set his foot within it [hear, hear!]. On his return from abroad, when a very young man, and inclined to other pursuits he was requested, by several friends of freedom, to offer himself and from respect to his father, he did. On entering the House of Commons, he became attached to their late representative, Mr. Fox, and he stuck to him like a leech, through good report and through evil report, and never did he deviate, for a single moment, from the politics which he adopted at that period [hear!]. His sentiments were known to the people of the county of Norfolk; and so long as they thought fit to return him, so long would they find him determined to support the honour and interests of that great and independent county [hear, hear, hear!]. But while he said this, he assured the Meeting, that he had no longer any pleasure in sitting in that House. The Electors of Westminster had ever borne a high character, and they were entitled to it from their straight-forward character, and the independence with which they returned their Representatives, free of expence [applause]. They had the good fortune to select two men of character and talent, and honesty, rarely equalled, and never excelled, in that House [hear, hear!]. The Honourable Gentleman concluded, by pledging himself to the cause of Reform.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the "Health of Alderman Waithman; and success to the Reformers of the City of London," with three times three [loud applause.].

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said, that feeling a good deal fatigued whith his canvass that day, he was unable, even if willing, to take up much of the time of the Meeting; and he was the less desirous of doing so, after having heard the very able and eloquent speeches of the Honourable Gentlemen who had gone before him. He could not, however, help expressing the great pleasure he felt at witnessing such an assemblage of free and independent electors, all confident that they could only achieve and maintain their rights by returning to Parliament honourable and independent, and unbiassed men [applause]. The Honourable Gentleman, after some further observations, went on to say, that in his contest he sought not to please his own feelings, or consult his own interests. He needed the support of his friends; and if he succeded, as he trusted and had good reason to hope he should, he had only to say that he would persevere in that political line of conduct which he had commenced many years ago, and never deviated from [applause].

The next toast was, "Lord Ebrington, and the Reformers of Divonshire."

Lord EBRINGTON returned thanks, and professed himself a warm friend to the Constitution and the cause of Reform.

The CHIRMAN next proposed "the Health of Mr. Hume."

Mr. HUME, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure he felt at meetting so many co-operators in the cause of Reform, and professed his determination to persevere in the course he had adopted [the Honourable Member was loudly and repeatedly cheered]. He concluded by proposing "the Health of Mr. Alderman Wood," a Gentleman who was never absent upon such occasions unless detained by urgent matters.

Mr. Alderman Wood's health was drank with loud applause.

Sir F. Burdett then left the room, escorted by his more immediate friends, and loudly cheered by the Meeting.

At the request of Mr. HOBHOUSE and others, Lord Ebrington took the Chair. The healths of Lord Nugent, and some other Gentlemen were drank; and the conviviality of the Meeting was kept up to a late hour.

THE MORNING CHONICLE.—May 27.

An animated discussion took place in the House of Commons last night, on the presentation of the Report of the Committe on Scotch Banking. The debate was opened by Mr. TIERNEY, who, in his inimitable manner, pointed out the inconsistency of Ministers throughout the whole of their proceedings respecting the Currency, and contended, that the course adopted with respect to England, and that with respect to Scotland, could not both be good.

"When the law passed with regard to England (said the Right Honourable Gentleman) with the concurrence of most of the forty-five Gentlemen of the North, then came the Scotch, who loudly objected to the application of the same principle to their country, and in this they were supported by their own Reprsentatives, who had been so ready to vote for the measure as applied to England. I say the Ministers ought to have been convinced of the soundness and applicability of their plan, before they ventured to submit it to parliament for approbation; and having once brought it forward they ought to have adhered to it with the firmest determination."

Mr. ABERCROMBY observed,

"That the solidity of the Scotch Banks, in consequence of the great number of partners in them, was a reason why, above all others, they ought to be put under restraint as to the issue of their notes. By dividing the responsibility among so many individuals, the temptation to over-issue was greatly increased."

Mr. ABERCROMBY here forgot, that a Bank which conducts its affairs with skill, will guard as much as possible against over-issues, which are not a source of profit, but of loss to the concern. If the Country Bankers of England had been sufficiently acquainted with their true interests, they would never have attempted, as too many of them did, to force a circulation at a ruinous expence to themselves. The good credit of the Scotch Bank secures them against panic, but cannot secure them against loss; and it is not very obvious why men acquainted with their interests (which the Scotch Bankers are generally allowed to be) should be under a temptation to over-issue, that is, to carry on a losing trade.

We never anticipated from the outset, any other result than that which has taken place.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, May 29.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, which was attended by the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Earls of LIVERPOOL, HARROWBY, and BATHURST, Mr. Secretary PEEL, Mr. Secretary CANNING, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. HUSKISSON, Viscount MELVILLE, Mr. WYNN, &c.—The Cabinet broke up about four o'clock.

Accounts have been received from the city of Mexico to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz to the 26th March. It is stated that the Mexican Authorities still refuse the propositions of our Government respecting the treaty with England. Mr. MORIER was to quit Mexico, on his return to this country, about the 25th of March.

LORD COCHRANE.—Extract of a letter, dated Dartmouth, the 21st.—"You will be glad to hear that our gallant countryman, Lord COCHRANE, is at last proceeding to the deliverance of Greece. One of our boats has spoken a vessel from Flushing, having his Lordship on board; the information received from one of the crew was, that they had landed him at Weymouth a week ago, and then proceeded to Torbay, where he re-embarked on the 20th, and immediately proceeded to sea."

The East Indian Company's ship Buckinghamshire arrived off the Wight the 26th instant from China; she left the Cape the 20th of March, and St. Helena the 4th of April. The Lord Lawther, outward bound, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, homeward bound, were at St. Helena when the Buckinghamshire left that Island.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—At the memorable contest for Yorkshire, which lay between Lords Milton and Lascelles, the expence of each candidate was not short of 120,000*l.*!—Every carriage and post horse throughout the County was in requisition; every inn and tavern was open; and the whole election was one scene of lavish expence, ruinous to any fortunes but those of the two families, which were equal to the enormous pressure. The last Northumberland contest is said to have cost each candidate 3,000*l.* a day! and the sitting Member purchased the return of a few short months at an outlay of 50,000*l.*—*John Bull.*

The Rev. Dr. BLOMBERG, Residentiary of St. Paul's, succeeds Dr. SUMNER (now Bishop of Landaff), as Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his MAJESTY.

On Wednesday the Princess VICTORIA completed her seventh year, upon which occasion her Royal Mother, the Duchess of KENT, took the Princess with the Princess THEODORE, and their attendants, from the King's Palace, Kensington, to Claremont, on a visit to her Royal Uncle, Prince LEOPOLD, who gave a *déjeuné* in honour of the day, to which a select party were invited. The Duchess, the Princess, &c. returned to the Kings Palace, Kensington, in the evening. On the occasion of its being the Princes's birth-day, her Royal Highness received a present of two remarkably small ponies, one seven and the other eight years of age, an exact match in every respect, and of a mouse colour. They were presented to the Princess by the Marchioness of HUNTLY, and are understood to be brought from the Highlands of Scotland. Her Royal Highness also received presents from several other distinguished personages.

Lord NORMANBY, during his tour in Italy, has, we understand, been employed in writing a Novel, upon a well-known story, which, in interest, is said to rival the Noble Lord's *Matilda*. The new work is not to be published until the winter.

The report of Lord NORMANBY's arrival at Newcastle, for the purpose of canvassing that town at the ensuing Election, must be untrue. His Lordship, who is now in Italy, will, it is said, shortly cross the Tyrol for Garmany, and go from thence to St. Petersburgh, to join the suite of his friend, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, at the Coronation of the Emperor NICHOLAS.

A short Treatise of Hunting, compyled for the Delight of Noblemen and Gentlemen, written by Sir THOMAS COCKAINE, and printed by THOMAS ORWIN, 1591, which includes likewise *The Order for Swannes*, both by the *statutes* and by the *auncient orders* and *customes* used within the *realme* of England, black letter, will in a few days be sold by SOTHEBY. This unique tract was once in the posession of Mr. HILL. It is the first book that was written upon fox hunting with a regular pack; and from the contents, it is evident the sport was introduced into England in the author's time. We remember Sir WALTER SCOTT was very anxious to peruse this singularly rare pamphlet.

ANDREWS, the bookseller, of Bond-street, has been appointed by the Proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens to let all the boxes, and give the requisite information, relating to the novel entertainments which are to be introduced to the public at that delightful promenade during the present season. The success with which ANDREWS conducted the late *fete* at Covent-garden, for the benefit of the distressed manufacturers, affords a proof of his qualifications for this office.

A well known antiquary is going to publish a history of all the streets and squares in London, with the names of the distinguished individuals who have resided in each street or square from their formation. Lord Treasurer HARLEY lived in Buckingham-street, in the Strand, a house now converted into Chambers. The great Lord BOLINGBROKE, in Golden-square; Sir GODFREY KNELLER, in Gerrard-street; the House recently inhabited by CHARLES KEMBLE; DRYDEN, the Poet, lived and died in the same street, the fifth on the left hand coming from Little Newport-street; Swift lodged in Jermyn street, at eight shillings a week: Sir ISAAC NEWTON, HOGARTH, and Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, in Leicester square.

The "Reminiscences of Tom Dibdin," the publication of which is, we understand, deferred until the close of the present year, will include a minute and curious History of the Life and Times of that universal, but eccentic genius, CHARLES DIBDIN, his father, who was the Poet, Author, Composer, and Actor, of all those popular productions which in their day excited general approbation. His Sea Songs, and other lyrical compositions, are, in their way, perfectly unrivalled.

CHARLES MATHEWS, after reposing for a short time upon his laurels, at the conclusion of his *Mimic* Season, embarks once more in the regular Drama, with his friend ARNOLD at the *Lyceum*.

The Reverend FRANCIS LEE, who committed suicide the other day at his Chambers in the Albany, was a native of Lan-cashire, where he inherited considerable property, from his father, who was a respectable Clergyman in the neighbourhood of Wyre-side. Mr. LEE was a person of considerable talent; some years ago he translated *Pindar* and *Besiod* from the Greek. He was Chaplain to his MAJESTY when Prince of WALES. He married a sister of Mr. HUGHES BALL with a large fortune, by whom he had a son, a very promising youth, who survives him, and we believe, two daughters. From an incompatibility of temper, the parties subsequently separated, and the wife fled to a more favoured lover. Mr. LEE, himself, was a very original and eccentric character.

AMELIA OPIE, the popular Author, is now in London, attending the Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends. The writer of this was not a little surprised to meet her, the other morning, in Bishopsgate-street, in the strictly primitive garb of a fair Quaker.

The success of *Paul Pry*, at the Haymarket Theatre, is unparalleled in dramatic history. Notwithstanding its run last year, it has netted one thousand pounds per week clear profit to the proprietor, ever since the commencement of the present season.

An anxious mother wrote to her brother, an officer in the army, to the following effect:—

"MY DEAR BROTHER—I am in great distress for want of a governess for my daughters. As you go much into the world, and see so great a variety of people, perhaps it may be in your power to assist me. As we are out of the reach of masters, I require a person who is a perfect mistress of mu-ic, drawing, dancing, geography, writing, arithmetic, and French. She must not only understand French grammatically, but must be able to speak it correctly and elegantly. A knowledge of Italian would be a great recommendation. Other essentials it is almost unnecessary to mention; for, of course, she must be a gentle woman in her manners, well-read, well-principled, and very good-tempered, fond of children, and not objecting to retirement; for we see very little company, and Mr——and myself like to have our evenings to ourselves, I wish her to be about twenty-five. The salary is——&c."

To this letter Colonel——replied as follows:—

"MY DEAR SISTER—I have received your letter, and should be very glad to render you any assistance in my power. In the present case, however, I cannot give you any hopes of being serviceable to you. For many years I have been looking out for exactly such a woman as you describe—hitherto, wholly in vain. I shall continue my search; but should I be so fortunate as to succeed, I must frankly tell you, that I shall not make the lady your governess, but my own wife.

"I am, dear sister, yours most affectionately."

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WINTON.

[From the Manchester Gazette of Saturday, May 27.]

It has seldom fallen to our lot, as public Journalists, to record a murder of a more barbarous and sanguinary character than that which was perpetrated on Monday night last, at a small village called Winton, in the township of Barton-upon-Irwell, and within a short distance from Patricroft Bridge, on the Liverpool road. The circumstances connected with it, are more horrible in their nature than those which attended the murder committed some years ago, by the Ashcrofts, at Mr. Littlewood's house, at Pendleton. It is fortunate, however, for the ends of public justice, that the murderers are known, and that, in the event of their being taken (and little doubt can be entertained upon the point), the clearest and most positive evidence can be brought against one of them (if not against both), and their conviction will be attended with no doubts in the public mind, as to the justice of their sentence. The melancholy facts we are about to detail, we gathered upon the spot, and from the mouths of individuals who had an opportunity of knowing the particulars of the bloody deed. It appears, that about half-past six o'clock on the evening in question, two decently dressed men came to the door of a public-house, in Winton, known by the name of The Jolly Carters, and kept by Mr. Joseph Blears. At this time, Thomas Valentine, Mr. Blear's ostler, was sweeping the path at the front of the door. "Is your master at home?" asked one of the men. "No," replied the ostler, "he is not."—"When," enquired the man, "do you expect him to return?" "I don't exactly know what time," said the ostler, "because he's gone to Manchester." The men then entered the house, and seated themselves on a sofa in the bar, in which was Mrs. Blears, the landlady, and of whom they asked several questions similar to those they had put to the ostler. They told her that they wished very much to see Mr. Blears, since they had not seen him for some time, and they wished to give him a treat. They sat some time without taking any liquor, but at length called for a bottle of cyder, and whilst they were drinking it, Mr. Blears, the landlord, came in, having just arrived by the boat from Manchester. This was about eight o'clock. After depositing a bundle which he had with him, in the kitchen, he went into the bar, when the taller of the men expressed great pleasure at seeing him, and shaking him by the hand, said, "Ah, Blears, I am glad to see you; you are welcome home. Sit down and take a glass of something; what will you have?" "I don't mind," said Mr. Blears, "I think I'll have a glass of whiskey." His wife, Mrs. Blears, then produced three glasses of whiskey, and the party entered into conversa-

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tion. Mr. Blears talked about his house, and observed, that he would not take a farthing less than 500*l.* for it, since he did not want money, for he had 100*l.* in the house. He also talked about the establishment of an Orange Society in the house, which took place on the preceding Friday, when there was a procession of its members. He said, too, that a sick club was held in the house, and that its funds were very ample. During this conversation, the men slily poured the whiskey out of their glasses into his glass, and in the heat of friendly conversation he kept sipping at his liquor, unconscious of the trick they were playing upon him. The taller of the men, after having put the contents of his glass into that of Blears, poured a little water into his, and drinking it up said, "Come, Blears (tapping him on the shoulder), drink it up, and we'll have another." Blears did so, and three glasses more were brought. The conversation still went on, and the same trick was played upon poor Blears, who was too much taken up with his subject to notice it. Its effects, however, were very apparent, for before he had (as he supposed) drank his first glass, he betrayed symptoms of intoxication. On taking a hearty draught at his second, he was almost choked; he coughed violently, put his handkerchief to his mouth, and took up the water jug, but finding nothing in it, said to his wife (as well as he could speak for coughing), "Martha, give me some more water." At length he felt a strong sensation of drowsiness, and eventually fell fast asleep on the sofa on which he sat. What time this was cannot be ascertained. Mrs. Blears sat in the bar, and remarked, that on one occasion, on her return from the kitchen, whither she had gone for something, one of the men in question was in the act of pouring some whiskey into his mouth, upon which he partially raised his head, and appeared very angry at the liberty taken with him, but he immediately dropped his head, and afterwards remained in a state of perfect insensibility, while the two men appeared perfectly sober, and kept up a conversation with the landlady.—It may not be here improper to state, that these men were brothers, and went by the name of Alexander M'Kean, or Keand, and Michael M. Kean, or Keand. The former (Alexander) was well-known to Mr. and Mrs. Blears, and, indeed, to the whole household, and for the last twelve months, had been in the custom of calling at the public-house in question on a Friday, once in three weeks, for the last eighteen months. Michael, however, in January last, in consequence of failures in his business, transferred the furniture in his house in Byron-place, Parliament-street, Manchester, to his brother Alexander, who afterwards was obliged to compromise with his creditors, and since that time, had not called so often at Mr. Blears'. Michael had never called there; at least the people in the house don't recollect having seen him.

But to return:—In the course of the evening Michael asked Mrs. Blears if they could be accommodated with a bed? "No," said Mrs. Blear, "we really have not a bed at liberty." "Why," said Michael, "you see it is very late, and having a deal of money about us, we don't like to leave a public-house at this hour."—"Well," said Mrs. Blears, "I should be sorry that any thing should happen to you through your stopping at our house, and therefore if you will put up with the accommodation that I can afford you, you may stay." We omitted, however, to state, that on Mrs. Blears' saying that they could not have a bed, they whispered together, and then went to the back door, and this circumstance, at the time, somewhat excited Mrs. Blears' suspicions, but the impression it made was gradually worn off by the apparent frank and free conduct of the parties. About half-past eleven o'clock, they asked if they could go to bed? "Yes, surely," said Mrs. Blears, and calling to Elizabeth Bate, the only servant and person in the house, with the exception of a little boy, named William Higgins, who had gone to bed soon after nine o'clock, besides her husband, said, "Betty, bring a candle, and show these gentlemen to their room." Betty immediately brought a candle from the kitchen, and led the way up stairs, the men following her. The bar, in which Mrs. Blears sat, opens into a lobby, from which the stairs ascend on the opposite side, at a little distance to the right of the bar door. The stairs lead into a spacious landing, on the left of which there is a large room, extending the whole depth of the house, and is called the club-room. On the right are two bed rooms, and the back room, which is over the kitchen, was the one in which these men were to have slept. There were two beds in this room, the farthest was rather a low one, without curtains, and in this lay the little boy, William Higgins. At the foot of his bed was an old fashioned chest of drawers, and on the floor beneath were three warps, wrapped in brown paper. Betty took the men into this room, and placed the candle in the window, which is between the two beds. Alexander then, it appears, began to play with Betty, and put his arm round her neck, and the noise occasioned by the scuffle awakened the boy, Higgins who, looking towards the bottom of his bed, saw Alexander with his arm round Betty's neck, who kept saying, "be quiet—have done—let me alone." The boy then say Alexander put his arm round Betty's neck, and press her head backwards; but he thought nothing of this, inasmuch as he conceived that Alexander was endeavouring to give her a kiss. His fears, however, were awakened by seeing the man draw something across her throat, and throw her down. The poor girl screamed "Murder!" in a dismal tone of voice, and getting upon her knees, struggled violently to release herself from her murderer's grasp. The boy at this moment lifted up his head from the bed, and saw poor Betty's neck and breast covered with blood. The man, observing the boy's motion, darted to the bed, and pressed him down upon the pillow with his bloody hand. At this moment Betty raised herself, and was staggering out of the room, when the villain left the boy, and seized hold of his bleeding victim, whom he pressed against the door post of the bed room, and again plunged his murderous weapon in her throat. The boy, almost petrified with fear, rushed past them, and leaped over the railings of the stairs. The man made a grasp at him, but the boy, stooping down, evaded him, and made his escape through the back door, pursued by both villains.

Mrs. Blears, hearing a horrible scream from Betty, snatched up the candle, & was proceeding to ascertain the cause of it, when, on passing through the bar door, her progress was suddenly arrested by Michael M'Kean, who must have been stationed either on or at the bottom of the stairs, for the boy did not see him in the bed room, who seized her by the throat, and struck her with a large knife, or, as the country people term it, a *whittle*. The blunt edge of the knife, however, glanced across her throat, and effected no particular injury. The villain, however, followed up his blow, and stabbed her in the forehead, but the bone repelled the instrument, and a violent struggle took place. At length he forcibly threw her down into the entrance of the tap-room, and, with all his might, dashed the knife into her face. The instrument glanced along the left cheek bone, and penetrating between that and the upper jaw-bone, passed into the back part of her mouth, to the extent of nearly five inches.

The villain endeavoured to pull it out, but in the attempt, the handle came off, and at this moment the noise occasioned by the escape of the boy Higgins, and his pursuit by Alexander, it is supposed alarmed him, and he fled through the back door, and joined Alexander in the pursuit of the boy, who fortunately eluded them by creeping under a sort of gate which leads from the garden to the road, on the left of the house, and hiding himself in a ditch on the border of a field on the opposite side of the road. In the interim, poor Mrs. Blears, who is nearly fifty years of age, and rather lusty, opened the front door, divested of her cap, and the knife sticking in her face, and ran to the next house, a distance of about sixty yards, calling out, "Murder, murder—thieves!" Mary Andrews, her niece, who lived at this house, opened her bed-room window, to ascertain the cause of the alarm, when she was inexpressibly shocked at seeing her aunt covered with blood, and a knife sticking in her face. The poor boy, who lay tumbling in the ditch, hearing Mrs. Blears' voice, ran from his hiding-place, and joined in the cry of "murder!"

The houses in this neighbourhood are rather thinly scattered, and lie at some distance from each other, but the alarm being rapidly spread, their inhabitants were very soon assembled, and among them was Richard Bretton, the constable, who immediately sent out the people in various directions in order to secure the murderers. In the mean time a messenger was dispatched for Mr. Garthide the surgeon, who resides near Particroft-bridge. Before his arrival, however, Richard Andrew, Nathan Mills, Andrew Wilcock, and several other persons tried in vain to pull the knife out of Mrs. Blears' face. About half-past twelve, Mr. Garthide arrived, and endeavoured to extract the knife, but it resisted his most strenuous efforts. He even got upon a chair, in order to have a greater command over the instrument, and wrapping one of the women's aprons round that part of the knife which had fitted into the handle, pulled with all his force, but could not move it a single inch. At length his servant man tried, and with very great difficulty succeeded in drawing it out. Having given the necessary directions with regard to Mrs. Blears, Doctor Garthide hastened up stairs, in order to see if any life remained in Elizabeth Bates. He found the unfortunate woman extended on the club-room floor, with her head near the door, and weltering in her blood. On examining the body, he found that her throat was cut from ear to ear, and the arteries and the windpipe completely divided—in fact, her head was nearly cut off. There were also five or six frightful gashes, an inch and a half in length, on the lower part of the left cheek; another on her chin, and several smaller ones about her face. The fingers of her left hand were nearly cut off—very probable from the unfeeling and unmanly villain having forcibly drawn the knife from her convulsive grasp. So bloody a scene had never been witnessed in this hitherto peaceful neighbourhood. At the foot of the bed, in the room in which the murder was perpetrated, there was a lake of blood. A bundle of warps, too, which lay there, was also covered with blood, & on the chest of drawers was the imprint of a bloody hand—very likely the poor girl's, which she had placed there to support herself as she was staggering out of the room. There was also a track of blood from the foot of the bed to the door, and across the landing into the club-room opposite, and the poor girl's clothes were literally drenched with the sanguine stream. The blood track across the landing diverged towards the brink of the stairs, as if the victim of the merciless murderer had endeavoured to escape that way; and the many stains of blood on the club-room door, and on the door cheek, being in straight and oblique line, must lead to the supposition that there had been a mortal struggle on the part of the unfortunate girl to escape form the grasp of her destroyer.

Whilst these horrid proceedings were going on, Mr. Blears lay on the sofa in the bar, completely sunk in sleep and insensibility. The noise, however, occasioned by the cries of "Murder!" and the rushing in of the neighbours, at length aroused him. He arose, and saw his wife covered with blood—he was told that his servant had been murdered, and that but for the fortunate escape of the boy, which diverted the villains from their purpose, he might also have been numbered with the dead. The effect produced upon his mind by these tidings was electrical. He instituted every inquiry as to the route which the murderers were supposed to have taken, and hearing that two men of their description had been seen on the road to Warrington, he saddled his horse about six o'clock in the morning, and started off in pursuit of them. In the meanwhile, Bretton, the constable of the village, set off to Manchester and calling at the police-office, gave Mr. Lavender a brief account of what had taken place. Plans were speedily put in operation for the detection of the murderers, and the strictest enquiries made as to who they were. It turned out that the notion that, after the commission of the murder, they had taken the Liverpool road, was destroyed by the circumstance of an unhemmed silk handkerchief being found near a hedge, in a field adjoining the shrubbery of Richard Hencock, Esq. which is contiguous to the back part of Mr. Blears' premises. The landlady died on Tuesday.

The new Romance by the celebrated Mrs. RADCLIFFE (Gaston de Blondeville), appears to be another tale of Kenilworth, giving an account of the lofty doings and strange events which occurred in that Castle between three and four hundred years before it became the theatre of the memorable actions recorded in Sir WALTER SCOTT's Romance.

The Diary of an Ennuyée, just published, forms an excellent companion to Mr. Mathews's Diary of an Invalid. The lady, as might be expected, has quite as much to say for herself as the gentleman, and is even more eloquent; and it must revive the hearts of valetudinarians and hypochondriacs to find two persons, afflicted like themselves, capable not only of beguiling their own maladies for a time, but of contributing largely to the stock of public amusement.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
MAY 30.

There has been a warm discussion in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the question whether the same person ought to be allowed to hold the office of a Parochial Minister, and a Principal or Professor in a University.

It is contended by the party opposing these unions, that they are contrary to the spirit of the Ecclesiastical Constitution of Scotland, and that religion and learning equally suffer from them. The duties of a Parochial Minister, they say, ought to engross his whole attention; and if he fill at the same time the office of Minister and of Professor, he must either do injustice to his flock or injustice to his scholars.

The LORD PRESIDENT of the COURT of SESSION (a Lay-Member of the Assembly, for the Scotch Church Courts are composed of Lay-Deputies (Elders) as well as Clergy) used the following very singular arguments in favour of pluralities:—

"He could not refrain (he said) from expressing his most unqualified astonishment that the Clergy of any established Church, and especially of the Church of Scotland, and most especially the strictest and most laborious class of that Clergy, should endeavour utterly and for ever to disqualify themselves from holding the office of Professors in the Universities of Scotland. For his own part, his Lordship would wish to behold not only the Theological & Philosophical chairs, but every chair in the University, filled by Ministers of the Gospel; & so impressed was he with a sense of the importance of the proper education and instruction of youth, that he would rejoice, if possible, to see those of law and Medicine filled by such men. Nor did he know any situation where more good could be done to the rising generation than in these two last-mentioned branches of study [hear!]. It was, indeed, a dangerous situation in which the Church of Scotland was now placed, and there never was greater need for caution and circumspection in the measure now under consideration. Did the Assembly but see the number of young men of this country who were educated in England, and who went to complete their studies at the Colleges of England—who entered into situations in the army and navy, where all was Episcopal in the form of religion, and where the little zeal they might have for the Presbyterian mode of worship would doubtless be speedily extinguished, there could be but one opinion on this important subject [hear!]. Was not this an interesting—a dangerous situation for the cause of Presbyterian worship, that it should become the religion of the lower orders of the people only, and not that of the aristocratical part of the community? Let the House take up an almanack, and look over the list of her Peers, and reckon how many of them were in communion with the Church of Scotland; let the Assembly look around the country parishes, and count how many of the gentry there were Episcopalians; let the Members look around them in this city, and behold the spires and turrets of Episcopacy rising on every hand, and could they say, there was no danger to be apprehended? His Lordship was far from casting any slur upon Episcopalians; he honoured and reverenced them as a body, and as individuals. But was the Assembly to shake the hold they yet had upon the affections of the country, by a measure so imprudent and impolitic as the present? His Lordship could not but hint at the no small degree of inconsistency on the subject of pluralities and union of offices. There were offices in the gift of the Assembly w[illegible] were not filled by Clergymen and he could not understand the principle upon which these were disposed of."

This is a most singular speech. This venerable Judge, the head of the Judicial Hierarchy of Scotland, is so fond of Presbytery, that he would have not merely Theology, but Law and Medicine taught by Presbyterian Ministers. We say nothing of the union of chicanery and the Gospel—of the admirable schooling of a six days' meditation on the subdolous practices of a Court of Chancery for lifting a flock on the seventh day above the vanities of this world; but really the atransition from a conclave of resurrection men to a Kirk Session, strikes us to be a little too violent! It is possible, no doubt, for a Clergyman to be busied for six days in the dissecting-room, and when he throws down the knife and takes up the Bible, to abstract his mind from the flesh, and to think only of things spiritual; but we should be inclined to suspect that, in nine cases out of ten, the Divine would occasionally relapse into the Doctor, and in casting his eyes round the congregation, at the sight of one of those heavy corporations which indicate an approaching fall, to be as apt to think of a body to be dug up, as a soul to be saved. The father of the present professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh had, some twenty-five years ago, a narrow escape from a tremendous punishment (by buying over the party), from a lad recognizing his grand-mother on his dissecting table. What a fine group we should have in a Reverend Doctor of Divinity and Medicine, brought by one of his own flock, for stealing his deceased wife or daughter, before a Supreme Judge, who had recommended this union of Medicine and Divinity!

The LORD PRESIDENT meets, in a very odd way, the argument of the opponents of Pluralities. They say, that to do justice to a flock, a Clergyman should dedicate his time exclusively to their instruction. They think, that if the Clergyman neglect the flock, the flock will neglect the Church. The LORD PRESIDENT, however, looks to danger from another quarter. "Was not this an interesting—a dangerous situation (he says), for the cause of Presbyterian worship, that it should become the religion of the lower orders of the people only, and not that of the aristocratical part of the community?"—And he points to the Peers and the Gentry, who have estranged themselves from the National Church, and to the spires and turrets of episcopacy rising on every hand. We could wish to have a solution from his Lordship, or any other great and wise man, of the problem, how the rich and fashionable, and the body of the people, are to be brought together for religious purposes?—The thing is utterly impossible. The elegant fashionable, who should please the higher ranks, would, to the body of the people, be insipidity itself. Besides, the rich will not associate with the poor; their great object is always to exclude the *canaille*—to have as well their private boxes at theatres, as their chapels, into which none but the well dressed and persons, *comme il faut*, can enter. The Church of Rome makes rich and poor equal before the altar, and allows of no pews—but, except in very poor countries, the rich are never seen at Church. The Church of England again is attended by the rich; but the poor seek the Chapel of the Methodist, and the Tabernacle. In Scotland, the body of the people are staunch Presbyterians, but the great are Episcopalians. This is as it should be. If a Scotch Nobleman were a Presbyterian, and to educate his sons as Presbyterians, he could obtain no livings for such of them as might choose to enter the Church, at least no livings suitable to their rank. But, as things are managed, he has all the advantage of a tithe-free estate at home, and by pushing his sons in the Churches of England and Ireland (the late Primate of Ireland was a Scotchman), he, in addition to his exemption from tithes, contrives to obtain a share of the tithes of the other two Kingdoms. The people of Scotland are perfectly satisfied with having the Church of their own choice, and if their good Lairds can suit themselves better, this gives them no uneasiness.

Presbytery is an admirable system for retaining a hold of the body of the people; it can exist with poverty, and with middling circumstances; but wealth has a strong tendency to quit it. Rich Landholders and Farmers will not consent to sit in the same Kirk Session, as elders, with the men whom they must *cut* elsewhere. Those who inquire into the progress of assessments under the Poor Laws in Scotland, will find that they are not altogether unconnected with this subject. The Farmers in Berwickshire and East Lothian, on becoming rich, were above going to church; the contributions for the poor at the church doors fell off in consequence, and assessments became necessary.

After all, most people will think that is as well, if the lower and higher orders cannot assimilate in Church matters, that the people should have the benefit of an establishment of learned and respectable, though not fashionable Clegymen, instead of the vulgur illiterate pretenders to godliness and illumination who fill so large a proportion of the Chapels and Tabernacles in England.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS *by* J. F. DE JESUS, *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 2.